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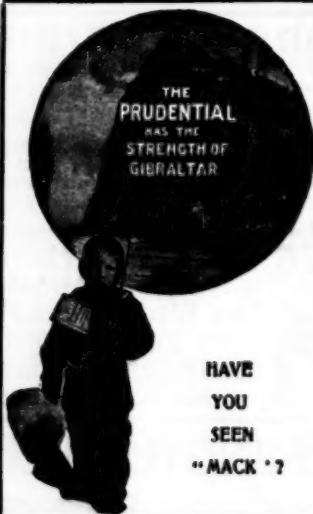
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A MONTHLY REVIEW OF
MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

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The order of the Secretary of the Navy prescribing a three year instead of a four year course of instruction for midshipmen at the Naval Academy is hardly to be justified even by the serious need of increasing the commissioned service of the Navy in the shortest possible time and the change will be regarded generally with regret and apprehension. In accordance with this order, the present first class at the Academy will be graduated in February, 1903, instead of in June, the class of 1904 will be graduated in February of that year and the class of 1905 will be graduated in June, 1904, after which all classes will be graduated upon the completion of a three year course. The likelihood of this action has been well understood by the authorities of the Academy for several months, and they have anticipated it by advancing the studies of the higher classes as far as possible in order that these classes might prepare themselves for graduation in less than the customary time. This change from a four year to a three year course of instruction means a lower standard of naval efficiency, and so long as the arrangement lasts we can not expect the attainment of any higher standard of efficiency that we have at present—and that is the unfortunate feature of the whole matter. The commissioned service cannot remain at a standstill. It must either improve or deteriorate. And modern naval construction and naval conditions are such that the training required to fit an officer for his duties is broader than ever before. It is because of this fact that we regard the admitted necessity for curtailing the course at Annapolis as a serious misfortune for naval interests. Happily, it is not the intention of the Navy Department that this curtailment shall be permanent. It is meant only as an expedient to meet an emergency which it finds no other way of meetings. When the prospective needs of the Navy are fairly well provided for by this shortened term of instruction, together with a generous increase in the number of midshipmen appointments to the Naval Academy, we may reasonably expect a return to the four year course which experience has proved to be the wise one for that splendid institution. The change strengthens the argument in favor of civilian appointments to the Navy.

We observe that some of the foreign observers of the German field maneuvers do not quite agree with General Corbin and Young in their admiration for the German army horses. A correspondent whose excellent letters have appeared in the *London Telegraph* says: "Strictly speaking, there is no horse artillery in the German army. The batteries selected for service with the cavalry divisions are armed with the same weapon as the field artillery, the only real difference being that the gun and wagon teams are rather better horsed. A somewhat peculiar arrangement prevails in the cavalry and artillery by which the wagons are horsed by 'Krumper' horses, that is, animals cast as unfit to ride or use in the gun teams. I have carefully observed these wagon teams, and I am convinced that the system is radically unsound, and would result in breakdown in active service. Indeed, with only a few exceptions, the horses used in the German army give the impression of weediness. They are all reared on the Government stud farms, but they convey the idea that the methods of the official breeders have aimed at producing a type of animal which is too light for the hard work of war. This is especially noticeable in the artillery branch, in which the teams, to one accustomed to the powerful English artillery horse, seem scarcely fitted for the strain of hauling guns over all sorts of ground. This opinion is in some measure justified by an accident I saw to-day, when the teams

of two batteries coming into action labored and jibbed in the effort to haul the guns into position up a hill over soft ploughed land, which, though heavy, would have given no trouble to an English gun team. It has been my good fortune to see at work five of the great armies of the world, some of them in war as well as in peace, but I have not yet seen troops equal to these infantrymen of the Kaiser. I have not been impressed by either the German cavalry or the German artillery. There is room for improvement in both; but I doubt if it is possible to put in the field better trained, or more mobile and intelligent troops, both officers and men, than the infantry whom I saw in action."

One of the most curious among the various statements that have been made with reference to the manifest unwillingness of the Cuban Government to grant sites on the coast of Cuba for naval coaling stations, as stipulated in the Platt amendment to the Cuban constitution, comes from Senor Quesada, the Cuban Minister at Washington. That gentleman states that at the request of Mr. Palma, now President of the Cuban Republic, he called upon President McKinley four days before the latter was shot, and explained that the authorities of the civil government of Cuba, when placed in control, would seriously object to the establishment of a naval station at Havana. In reply to these representations, says Senor Quesada, President McKinley solemnly promised him that so long as he remained as Chief Executive of the Government at Washington, he would never give his consent to the establishment of a United States naval station at Havana. This, we repeat, is a remarkable statement the accuracy of which, for the present at least, is entirely immaterial. Whether it be correct or incorrect, we do not see that it has the slightest bearing one way or another upon Cuba's specific obligation to the United States in the matter of naval stations. That obligation was not cancelled or modified even in the estimation of a hair by any personal assurances which the lamented McKinley may have given to any self-constituted, unofficial representative of the Cuban Republic, nor, on the other hand, are those assurances of any binding force upon McKinley's successors in the presidential office. To plead President McKinley's unofficial promise, were it certain that it had been given, in excuse for Cuba's non-fulfillment of an obligation to which she is specifically bound by her own organic law is, consequently, absurd if not positively impertinent. The whole plea is irrelevant as well as in distinctly bad taste.

It is interesting to compare the present organization of the War College with that formulated by the War College Board two years ago. This proposed the selection of a general officer as president and field officers selected from the line and staff as members and instructors, all to be detailed for four years and not to be reassigned until after four years of other duty. The students were to be officers of not less than five years' service selected for special purposes and good conduct. It was proposed to transfer to the College the Military Inspection Division, A.G.O. The president in conjunction with the heads of section was to constitute the War College Council. The college was to keep track of all developments of military science and practice and the application thereto of scientific discoveries and inventions, to supervise the service schools and the instruction by Army officers in other schools, to establish an advanced course of instruction at the college itself, to have charge of field maneuvers and the annual instruction of troops and devise means for the effective co-operation of all the military forces of the United States and of the military and naval forces in time of war. The college was to prepare plans for national defense, plans of comparison and mobilization in times of war, to report upon all matters affecting the efficiency of our military forces and all matters concerning which, the War Department should inquire, including legislation for the Army and the militia, Army regulations and all matters concerning the organization supplying and instruction of the Army. The concurrent opinion of two-thirds of the members was to be adopted as that of the college. Militia officers were to be invited to attend and take part in the deliberations on matters concerning them. Graduates were to receive a certificate of proficiency and the fact was to be indicated on the Army register.

One of the new batteries on the Fort Mott military reservation has been named "Battery Arnold" by Secretary Root, in honor of Brig. Gen. Lewis G. Arnold, who served with distinction in the Florida, Indian and Mexican Wars, and the War of the Rebellion, and who died at Boston, Sept. 22, 1871. General Arnold was a native of New Jersey, and was appointed from that state to West Point. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he was major in command of Fort Independence, and was transferred from that post to Florida. He was stricken with paralysis in 1862, just after he had been transferred to New Orleans and placed in command of the troops in that city, and was invalided home to South Boston. After nine years of suffering he died at South Boston. The attention of the War Department was called to General Arnold's record during more than a quarter of a century of service, and to the fact that, but for his unfortunate affliction, he might have become one of the leading generals of the Civil War, and it was suggested that in recognition

of his services, a battery be named in his honor. The new battery is located on the shore of the Delaware river, opposite Delaware City, and is one of the main protective points for the great city of Philadelphia. Allen Arnold, of Boston, of the firm of Lawson, Arnold & Co., is a son of the late General Arnold, and very naturally is greatly pleased at the action of the War Department in selecting his father's name to be thus honored.

Capt. Thomas S. Lowe, Asst. Surg., U.S.Vols., who has lately returned from the Philippines, where he was stationed at Lubig, Province of Zambales, Island of Luzon, gives high praise to the negro school teachers who have gone to the Archipelago from the United States. The best school in the Islands, in the opinion of Captain Lowe is one conducted by a negro graduate of Harvard, and there are others in charge of colored teachers which are extraordinarily successful. "The Filipinos are all dark," says Captain Lowe, and are a little distant to white men. A colored teacher with an American college education is bound to meet with great success in the Islands. It is a great opportunity for the college bred American negro. There is a timely hint in this statement. It is a fact that the negro troops sent to the Islands during the insurrection got along with the natives remarkably well—so well, indeed, that many of them were so reluctant to return to the United States that they deserted when ordered home. There was a certain sympathy—not racial but emotional—between our negro soldiers and the Filipinos, which, at almost every post where colored troops were stationed, developed into the friendliest relations between the two races. We do not doubt that the same result would follow the general employment of negro school teachers throughout the islands. It is certainly an experiment worth trying, and the prospect should lend a new impetus to the cause of negro education here in the United States in order that the increasing needs of the islands may be supplied.

The Germans, in their recent Army maneuvers, did not realize the expectations of the civilian theorists on modern war conditions like M. Bloch. They rarely opened fire at over 1,500 yards, and usually at from 1,000 to 1,200, or one-half the distance 2,400 yards, at which the Boers are reported to have made good practice. The German drill work specifies 600 yards as the longest range at which it is useful to employ rifle firing. With one-half of the men in the infantry carrying an effective entrenching tool, the men were able in a light and sandy soil to provide in twenty-seven minutes a complete shelter trench, affording two feet of good cover, with ample room for the men to lie down. Observers report that great care was taken to disguise the newly-turned earth, and the green rape growing in the field was pulled up in handfuls and strewn over the outer face of the work, so that its color harmonized with the surrounding ground. Both men and officers showed skill in availing themselves of such protection as the ground afforded and every effort was made to spare the men, though it was evident that when necessity requires it, all precaution would be disregarded.

When it was first declared that Russia, early in the last century, erected a series of stone monuments to mark the line between her possessions and those of Great Britain in Alaska, and that the discovery of these landmarks would settle the present Alaskan boundary dispute in favor of the United States, the Canadian authorities angrily denied that any such monuments ever existed. At last, after nearly two years of patient search, largely directed by Lieut. George T. Emmons, U.S.N., retired, these ancient monuments have been found, and it is said that they support the American boundary contention at every point. Now, however, the Canadians, forced to change front on the question, come forward insisting that the monuments are not landmarks at all, but simply a lot of ancient Indian huts. Possibly Canada's next contention will be that Russia never had any property rights in Alaska anyhow, and that consequently the United States has no title to the territory. The boundaries between our possessions in Alaska and those of Great Britain are not to be determined by landmarks. The existence of these is only secondary evidence in confirmation of our interpretation of the description of the territory ceded to us by Russia.

Among our medal of honor soldiers is Col. Carlo A. Woodruff, of the Artillery, whose record as a soldier dates back to the first year of the Civil War, when he was appointed 2d lieutenant, 2d Art. With the Horse Artillery of the Cavalry Corps, Army of the Potomac, during 1861-65 he participated in upwards of fifty battles and skirmishes, ending at Appomattox. He was chief of artillery for Custer's Division of Cavalry. He might have had his captaincy three years earlier than he did had he been willing to accept in 1866 an appointment in the infantry, which he declined. It took Colonel Woodruff thirty-five years to pass through the various grades from 1st lieutenant to colonel. Besides the medal of honor, Colonel Woodruff has received the brevets of captain, major and lieutenant colonel for gallant and meritorious service during the Civil War. The medal was bestowed in recognition of his specially gallant action while a 1st lieutenant in saving his guns when twice ordered to abandon them.

There are 2,200 men on the rolls at the Boston Navy Yard to-day. Eight years ago only 200 were employed. About 12 new buildings will be completed by next summer, the foundations being well under way. These buildings include a rolling mill, a forge 180 by 280 feet; a ship fitter's shop; a chain and anchor storage shop; an electrical power station; a smithery, two stories high; a metal works shop, etc. About 8,000 yards of paving are laid and 15,000 more to be let out on contract. The entire water front is being laid out for a series of masonry piers, the docks of which will be long enough and wide enough to hold two or more of the largest war ships. Rivalry exists between the Boston and Portsmouth yards as to improvements, the latter claiming to have had an increase in appropriation to \$900,000 at the expense of the Boston yard. Some difference of opinion is shown regarding the Naval Prison, the one at the Boston yard being inadequate. Rumor has it that it will be transferred to Portsmouth, considering the large sum which has been appropriated (\$125,000) for a prison at the latter place. Secretary Moody disapproves of the prison at Boston and recommends the transfer to a more remote place. Room, too, at the Boston yard is at a premium.

In a letter dated "1502 Twentieth street, Washington, D.C., Nov. 2, 1902," Capt. B. H. McCalla says: "On page 201 of your valuable issue of Nov. 1, 1902, there is reference to the 'International Gun,' which was mounted on a gun carriage in the Peking Legations, during the siege of 1900, by the ingenuity of Gunner's Mate John Mitchell, of the Newark. He had been sent by me to Peking, with the Marines under Captain Meyers, U.S.M.C., in charge of a Colt gun. Mr. Mitchell, now an acting gunner in the Navy, also fitted to the gun a quantity of projectiles brought by the Russian bluejackets from their ships off the Pei Ho. Last winter, noticing in the columns of the press that the 'International Gun' had been sent to West Point, I at once wrote the history of this gun to the Navy Department, suggesting that it ought to go to the Naval Academy. In May last, this communication of mine was returned to me with a final endorsement from the Superintendent of the Military Academy, in which that officer, after verifying my statements, recommended that the 'International Gun' be sent to Annapolis."

A torpedo boat built from designs of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, was launched at Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 1, in the presence of naval attaches at Washington, D.C., of the British, Russian, Japanese, German, Italian, and others. She was christened "Protector," by Miss Della Miller, of Elizabeth, N.J. The Protector is the result of twenty years' study and experiment by the inventor, and is built on the same principles as the submarine boat, Argonaut. She is sixty-five feet over all, eleven feet beam, and has a displacement of 175 tons, when entirely submerged. She is a twin screw craft, and among her distinctive features, are her wheels for traveling over the bottom or water bed, the diving compartment, by means of which, divers can leave the vessel and destroy cables and mines, and the superstructure which enables the vessel to have a large surface buoyancy and also affords space for the storage of a large quantity of fuel and supplies as well as the compressed air reservoirs to provide air to the crew when submerged.

After being kept close on a week under arms in cramped quarters in New Orleans, La., incident to the strike of street car employees, the National Guardsmen ordered to report for duty were ordered home on Oct. 14. The New Orleans Picayune, speaking of the mobilization of the Guardsmen, says: "Anyone who is acquainted with the difficulties under which the Guard of Louisiana is obliged to labor admires the loyalty of the enlisted men and the ability and integrity of the officers. It was said that if the militia was called upon few of the members would respond because of their sympathy with the strikers. But no one has heard that statement since the first day. The very day the order was issued the militia responded with such readiness and with such determination to do its duty at all hazards that even the most pessimistic were obliged to admit the mistake. It is true that some few guardsmen were forced to do duty against their will, but these were in the very small minority. The country companies, especially, gave a good account of themselves."

A correspondent of the *New York Sun* reports that a granite monument is to be erected by Ogallala and Cheyenne Sioux Indians on the battlefield of Wounded Knee Creek, S. D. bearing this inscription: "This monument is erected by surviving relatives and other Ogallala and Cheyenne River Sioux Indians in memory of the Chief Big Foot Massacre, Dec. 20, 1890. Colonel Forsyth in command of the United States troops. Big Foot was a great chief of the Sioux Indians. He often said: 'I will stand in peace till my last day comes.' He did many good and brave deeds for the white man and the red man. Many innocent women and children who knew no wrong died here. Cankpe op i el tons. Wicakte pi gun he cape j i kin." Then follows the names of sixty-two Indian warriors who fell. On the marble at the base of the monument, are these words: "The erection of this monument is largely due to the financial assistance of Joseph Horn Cloud, whose father was killed here." The Indian words are a sort

of incantation commending the Indian named to the good graces of the doorkeeper of the happy hunting grounds. The Indians hold that the killing at Wounded Knee was a massacre and not a battle and the monument is intended as a protest against what they regard as a wanton slaughter of people of their race.

Comdr. Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., who, until a few weeks ago, was in command of the U.S.S. Cincinnati, in South American waters, has received through the State Department a communication from the British Government which is a pleasant reminder of the fidelity and good zeal with which the rights of foreigners residing in Central and South America have invariably been protected by the officers of the United States Navy. While the Cincinnati was lying at La Guayra, Venezuela, a few months ago, Commander McLean was informed that one Charles Babb, a British subject, had been forcibly impressed into military service by the Venezuelan revolutionary leaders. Thereupon the Commander immediately proceeded to the port of Guanta, where Babb was held, demanded and secured his release and conveyed him to La Guayra, where he was placed under the protection of the British minister. For this kindly service Commander McLean now receives a formal expression of thanks from the British Government, and while the incident is but one of many of the same general character which have characterized the policy of our naval officers in Central and South American waters, it indicates that the protection which that policy pledges to the neutral interests in that part of the world is duly appreciated.

Brig. Gen. George L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., whose annual report we noticed briefly last week, and from which we quote at greater length in the present issue of the Army and Navy Journal, justly complains that, while the work devolving upon the Engineer Corps is steadily increasing, the promotion of officers of the corps has been made considerably slower by the Army Reorganization Act. The general therefore advocates a return to the old system. The need of some relief for the Engineer Corps is undeniable, and it is to be hoped that Congress may deal with the matter at the approaching session. The Government is about to undertake a colossal project in the isthmian canal, the complex engineering problems of which will doubtless devolve largely if not wholly upon the engineers of the Army. Those problems are so numerous and intricate, and their correct solution is a matter of such importance from an economic standpoint, that they will tax the industry and skill of the Engineer Corps to the utmost limit. With those tasks in view, with the steady increase of the labors of the corps in other directions, justice, sound policy and a due regard for National interests all require an early and generous increase in the personnel of this branch of the Service.

In view of the earnest plea presented by Surgeon General Rixey of the Navy in his recent annual report, in favor of special training for medical officers for the Army and Navy, the opening of the Medical School of the Navy at Washington which took place on Nov. 3 marks the beginning of an educational enterprise which promises exceedingly valuable results. The work to be undertaken at this school is purely post-graduate in scope and character; it is based upon the assumption that the student is thoroughly grounded in the general principles of medical science and its sole purpose is to fit him for the special requirements of his profession as applied to the naval service. This school is open only to persons already belonging to the Navy, and it begins with a class of twelve assistant surgeons recently appointed, who will receive a course of instruction covering a period of five months. The school is established on practical lines and, being designed to supply urgent needs, is admirably calculated to bring about the increased efficiency in the medical service of the Navy for which Surgeon General Rixey has so forcibly appealed.

Col. Jacob Khine, 21st U.S. Inf., commanding Fort Snelling, Minn., in G.O. No. 24, Oct. 26, established the officers' school at that post. The assignment of instructors and the studies are as follows: Drill Regulations and Military Law, Capt. Thos. F. Dwyer; Minor Tactics and International Law, Capt. Charles R. Howland; Military Topography and Sketching, and Field Engineering, Capt. Almon L. Parmerter; Guard Manual, Small Arms Firing Regulations, and Hippology, Capt. Celwyn E. Hampton; Administration, Capt. Lawrence J. Hearn, Herman Hall. 1st Lieut. J. M. Love, jr., senior battalion adjutant, will perform the duties of secretary of the school, keep the records and make weekly reports. Schools for non-commissioned officers (twice a week) will be conducted under the supervision of a company officer, one hour for each recitation, and at such hours as the company commander may designate. Monthly reports of attendance and progress will be rendered.

A contract has been awarded for the construction of the new tender Magnolia for the 8th L.H. District, from Mobile to the Rio Grande, which is in charge of Comdr. Kossuth Niles, U.S.N. It will be a twin screw, steel craft, schooner-rigged, with a length of 173 feet and 2 inches, a beam of 30 feet 3 inches, a depth of hold of 13 feet 1 inch and will be thoroughly equipped for handling the buoys in the district and for carrying

supplies for lighthouses. To fit her for sea duty as well as the navigation of shallow waters she will have two tanks, which, when filled with water, will give her a maximum draft of nine feet, and when emptied, the tender will draw only six feet six inches. The engines will be compound, vertical, two in number, and of the direct-acting, Scotch type, capable of bearing a pressure of 120 pounds to the square inch. The boat will have electric appliances wherever convenient for lighting, heating and power, but the steering gear will be operated by steam.

Appropos to what we said last week with reference to conscription for the British Army, we find our English contemporary, the London United Service Gazette, saying: "From the purely military point of view, the advantages of conscription would be enormous; we have proved in the late South African campaign that, however good irregular troops may be, they cannot be relied on nearly as much as trained men, and it is necessary for the safety of this country, and for the maintenance of our colonies and dependencies abroad, that every Britisher should be a good shot, and have experienced a certain amount of military discipline. We cannot afford to continue the happy-go-lucky way which we have followed for the past twenty years. Mr. Brodrick has given his whole heart and soul to the improvement of our Army; perhaps he may find our suggestion a useful one."

The following telegram recently addressed to all Senators and Representatives in Congress, tells the story of inadequate officers in the Naval Service. "Owing to the great need for naval officers, the Department will hold a special examination for midshipmen, at Washington City only, on Nov. 12, under the supervision of the Civil Service Commission. You are authorized to nominate principal and five alternates under regulations recently mailed you. Please telegraph nominations to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, giving residence, date of birth, and numbers of candidates. No candidate who has failed to pass any midshipman examination this year can be nominated for Nov. 12. Vacancies not filled at this examination must remain over to be filled by members of the Fifty-eighth Congress."

A sham battle between Regular troops at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga, Ga., and local National Guardsmen, of the latter city, will be held at the camp on Thanksgiving Day. It is expected that Governor McMillin and his entire staff and the adjutant general will be present. On that day, the Central of Georgia railroad will operate special trains to and from the park to accommodate the large crowd which will no doubt attend. Colonel Baldwin, 7th U.S. Cav., who commands at Camp Thomas, and other officers are taking great interest in the matter.

General Viljoen, of Boer War fame, has been in London, Eng., arranging for the sale of the English and American rights of his book on the war. The book, it is said, is written in clear style, and is entirely free from extreme bias. It will be well over 100,000 words in length, and will contain many important documents, as well as illuminating chapters on various stirring scenes in the war. Among the matters dealt with is the siege of Ladysmith. Viljoen is not a wholesale admirer of the Boer tactics in that part of the campaign. He comes to America shortly on a lecturing tour.

After some very satisfactory preliminary preparation in the way of gunnery practice and drills, the European squadron under Rear Admiral Crowninshield has left Villafranca for the scene of the winter maneuvers in the West Indies. The Chicago sailed Nov. 2 and to stop en route at Gibraltar. The flagship Illinois will proceed direct to Porto Grande, Cape Verde Islands. Thence, after coaling, the vessels will proceed to the winter rendezvous. The Nashville, being incapable of the speed of other ships, left Oct. 26 for Culebra.

Rear Admiral Henry C. Taylor, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, is now making a tour of the Lake ports in connection with the location of the naval training stations authorized by the last Congress. It is intended that his report on this matter shall be ready for presentation by the Secretary of the Navy to Congress during the first week of the next session.

Admiral Dewey, U.S.N., has accepted the presidency of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association. It is his intention to soon appoint vice presidents for the organization, and he is now preparing an address calling upon citizens of the United States to join in the effort to erect in Washington a suitable memorial to the third President.

The Military Academy now has on its roll of cadets the largest number ever in the Academy at one time; in all four hundred and seventy-one; ninety-four are in the first class, one hundred and twenty-nine in the second, one hundred and thirty in the third, and one hundred and eighteen in the fourth class. There is one cadet from Venezuela and another from Costa Rica.

It is understood that six companies of the 17th U.S. Infantry are to be sent to Alaska next year.

Preparations for the coming winter maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea are now engaging most of the time and attention of the bureau officials at the Navy Department. The greatest interest in these maneuvers is being taken by the entire Navy, and the General Board, of which Admiral Dewey is the president, has only recently completed its plan of operation. At the Navy Department, on Nov. 6, the formal program of the West Indian maneuvers was announced. Accompanying the program, was a statement of the objects to be accomplished by the mobilization of the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and European Squadrons. The program and statement follow: "The European and South Atlantic Squadrons will combine at Trinidad the last week in November, and the North Atlantic Squadron will arrive at Culebra about the same time. The search problem will follow, being completed about Dec. 10, by which date the entire fleet will rendezvous at Culebra. From Dec. 10 to 19, the time will be occupied in perfecting the details of organization and in exercises. From Dec. 19 to 29, the ships will be distributed among the various ports of the West Indies, for the purpose of giving liberty to the men, returning to Culebra, Dec. 29. After reassembling, the fleet will engage in exercises, maneuvers and target firing, as directed by the Commander-in-Chief." The objects to be attained by the maneuvers are as follows: "To make plans for mobilizing a large fleet a simple matter of routine. To engage in a more comprehensive search problem than was possible during the summer maneuvers. In the several squadrons to insure uniformity of routine and methods of progressive instruction. The Pacific and Asiatic Squadrons are immediately to be notified of desirable changes resulting from careful tests. To develop the gun-pointers by systematic target practice. To exercise the officers in tactical maneuvers of a large fleet."

For an example of the unreasoning pessimism with which a certain inconsiderable body of citizens contemplate the American undertaking in the Philippines, one has only to turn to the editorial expressions of the New York World. That usually cheerful journal is convinced that we have made "a bad bargain in the East," and it laments accordingly. It finds that guerrilla bands are still committing depredations in Luzon, where they recently murdered a mayor and his wife and abducted their children; that a school superintendent and six teachers were killed a few days ago by native outlaws in Samar; that cholera is epidemic in various provinces and that rinderpest is destroying the cattle, and that the labor question is becoming a serious matter. Wherefore, says the World, distressfully: "There is then, no expectation—there is not even hope—that the pacification of the islands will endure." The conditions noted by our contemporary are really annoying, but do they afford sufficient ground for deserting an obligation imposed upon the United States by the Treaty of Paris? In other words, shall the nation dodge or repudiate an obligation on the ground that it is "a bad bargain"? Is there no national obligation to keep a contract, be the bargain good or bad? And the difficulty in the Philippines is not so much in the situation itself, which our military authorities have shown themselves quite capable of dealing with, as in the strange dread of the exercise of military control even when the circumstances absolutely require it.

The War Department has outlined a prospective general order relative to the strength of the Army in the Philippines. It is planned that in the year 1903 the present strength of the Army there be reduced by expiration of terms of enlistment from its present strength of about 22,000 men between thirteen and fourteen thousand. Fifteen regiments are to be permanently kept in the archipelago, but the strength of the companies and troops will be reduced to sixty-five men each. This reduction will take place gradually during the coming year. In the course of the year, five regiments, and possibly more, will be relieved from duty in the Philippines and ordered home. They are the 1st, 2d, and 5th Regiments of Infantry and the 1st and 6th Regiments of Cavalry. The 14th, 18th and 23d Regiments of Infantry, and two of the new regiments of Cavalry that have never been in the Philippines will be sent there to relieve those organizations ordered home. As we explained some time ago, it is the plan of the War Department, in the future, to give organizations tours of two years' duty in the Philippines and four years at home. This will take effect with the regiments next sent to the archipelago and not with those already there, which will probably have to serve out their terms of three years.

The Secretary of War has decided that within the meaning of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, neither the Philippine Scouts nor the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment are a part of the Regular Army, although they are a part of the "Army of the United States." It is understood that the Secretary disagreed with a prominent law officer of the Army who was of the opinion that both of these organizations are a part of the Regular Army, Mr. Root holding that neither of these organizations can be considered as "other forces" within the meaning of the law. They are not a part of the Regular Army because they exist in the discretion of the President. The enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts are only paid one-half the salary paid the enlisted

men of the Regular Army. There is no intention on the part of the War Department to ask Congress to make the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment a permanent part of the Regular Army. In the first place the officers have not been given the mental examination required of officers in the regular service, and the whole organization has been established on a temporary basis. What will be done with the Philippine Scouts is another matter and has not yet been decided, but it seems to the War Department that the native organizations of this character are desirable for the Philippines.

Not least among the important results accomplished by Major Generals Corbin and Young of the Army, during their recent sojourn in Europe, was to enlist the active and sympathetic interest of the Governments of Great Britain and Germany in the St. Louis World's Fair of 1904. The extreme cordiality with which those officers were received in military and official circles in London and Berlin enabled them to explain the magnitude and meaning of the proposed exposition to the very persons in Europe whose practical co-operation is needful to the success of that project. The German Emperor has given his assurance that Germany shall be represented by an exhibit worthy of herself and in keeping with the exposition as an entirety, and King Edward has made similar promises in behalf of the United Kingdom. It is probable, too, that Emperor William will be personally represented by the Crown Prince of Germany, and that the Crown Prince of Great Britain will come as the representative of King Edward, in which event each of these prospective sovereigns will of course be accompanied by a large and distinguished retinue. It is reasonably certain that the military exhibit, including both Army and Navy features, at St. Louis, will greatly surpass any that has ever been made at a National exposition. Apart from its historic interest, such an exhibit will exert an educational influence of great practical value which cannot be other than helpful to the military establishment. For their successful efforts to enlist European interest in this project, Generals Corbin and Young have placed the American people under a substantial obligation.

The senior captain on the active list of the Revenue Cutter Service is Capt. Charles A. Abbey, who was born April 28, 1841. Captain Abbey, however, is not the senior by date of birth, as Capt. George H. Gooding, who stands No. 20 on the active list, was born Jan. 30, 1839. The senior first lieutenant is John F. Wild, who was born Nov. 9, 1851, and the senior second lieutenant is Francis S. Van Boskerck, jr., born Oct. 15, 1868. Third Lieut. Paul C. Prince, the senior in his grade, was born June 9, 1875. The oldest officer on the retired list is Lieut. Benjamin W. Loring, who was born Oct. 14, 1824. Captain of Engineers John W. Collins was born Jan. 29, 1845, and senior Chief Engineer J. Eugene Jefferis was born Jan. 30, 1840. These facts are from the July register, of 1902, issued a short time since. The Act of April 12, 1902, created a retired list for officers over 64 years of age; and seven officers were retired immediately, three others retiring within a few months thereafter. The oldest captain on the active list now will not be 64 for three months; the youngest is not yet 50 years of age. The act gives military rank, as distinct from military titles, to the officers of this famous service. They have now the same pay as Army officers of corresponding rank; hitherto they have drawn from \$800 to \$1,000 a year less.

Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A., in a communication which appears elsewhere in this number, addresses himself to the "anti-imperialist" slanderers of the Army in terms which cannot be misunderstood. Referring to the assertion that the 18th U.S. Infantry marched across the Island of Panay under orders to burn every town from which they were attacked, leaving a strip of land sixty miles wide from one end of the island to the other "over which the traditional crow could not have flown without provisions"—General Hughes, to whose command the 18th Infantry at that time belonged, says in effect that the story is an atrocious falsehood. All the orders and instruction received by the regiment were given by General Hughes himself, and he knows exactly what happened. When, therefore, he declares that not a town was burned during the movement, that the property destroyed was not worth more than \$12, and that the 18th Infantry left the country uninjured, with towns and villages intact, roads improved, bridges rebuilt and the people in the full enjoyment of their property and their rights—the world will take the word of General Hughes as against the wild assertions of the whole malicious cabal of "anti-imperialist" hypocrites and falsifiers.

The Association of Patriotic Societies of Savannah, at the request of the descendants of Gen. Nathl. Greene, has undertaken the charge of the ceremonies that will mark the reinterment of his remains, which have recently been discovered. Rhode Island, General Greene's native State, strongly desired the privilege of interring his bones in its soil, and no expense would have been spared had its desire been granted. The lineal descendants, however, in whom is vested the right to fix the place for the burial, declared for Georgia soil, and it was determined to place the remains beneath the monument which has stood for more than half a century in Johnson square, Savannah, Ga. By the side of the father will lie the remains of the son, George Wash-

ington Greene, who was drowned in the Savannah. To the remains of both honor will be paid. Savannah was the adopted home of General Greene. The oration on the occasion of the reinterment will be delivered by Major Asa Bird Gardiner, U.S.A., retired. There will be a military parade on the occasion.

The Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, some time ago requested of the War Department, a decision upon the question of the right of an enlisted man of the Army to participate as a principal in an athletic boxing contest. The War Department was reluctant to commit itself upon this subject, and wrote to the Commanding General of the Department, as follows: "There are some subjects as to which it is impossible for the War Department to prescribe a uniform rule, and this one of them. But apart from the strict law in the case, it is a matter of common information that local sentiment is divided in respect to contests of the kind described, and this adds to the difficulty of framing a rule, were there no legal obstacles in the way of its preparation. There being no legal power in the Department to establish a rule on the subject, the acting Secretary of War decides that the question presented be left where it is, to the regulation of the post commander under the supervision vested in department commanders by the Army regulations."

In the case of private Charles E. Whitlach, Co. K, 7th Inf., who was found guilty of leaving his post without permission and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, and confinement at hard labor for one year with loss of all pay and allowances, Major General Hughes, commanding the Department of California, in reviewing the proceedings, says: "In the foregoing case it appears of record that the accused, a recruit of virtually no service, was put on guard and assigned to important duty as a sentinel before he had any idea how to perform the duty or the responsibilities of the post in his charge; he should not therefore be punished to the same degree as a soldier who had had an opportunity to properly learn his duties as a sentinel. The accused has also been in confinement for some time. The sentence was approved Oct. 24, 1902, but on account of the facts above stated it was mitigated to confinement at hard labor for one month and to forfeit ten dollars of his pay for the period of two months. As mitigated, the sentence will be duly executed at the place where his company may be serving."

We understand that all of the Infantry organizations have voted in favor of changing the present blue trimmings on the uniform to white, and that a petition has been prepared, asking for the return to white, and sent to the Secretary of War. The Infantry clings to the old white trimmings and does not regard the blue trimmings, recently authorized, with any great degree of favor. Inquiry at the War Department, however, does not tend to show that there is much prospect that a return to the white trimmings will be authorized by the Secretary of War. The Quartermaster's Department does not believe that any change of this character will be made and the Secretary of War informs us that he has not even considered the question of a change to the white trimmings.

The Military Information Division, in the Division of the Philippines, has published a handy description of posts and stations at Augat, Bualcan Province, Luzon, from information furnished by Lieut. Julian DeComt, Philippine Scouts, and a description of Lucena, Tayabas Province, Luzon, furnished by Capt. Alvord Van P. Anderson, 1st U.S. Cav. Other valuable reports on Pila, Magdalena, Majayay, and Los Banos, Laguna Province, have also been received from Leon L. Roach, 8th Inf.; Lieut. A. C. Arnold, 6th Inf.; Lieut. E. Caziare, 8th Inf.; and Capt. J. S. Parke, 21st Inf.

We have received an interesting historical sketch of the 5th U.S. Infantry, from the date of its organization under the Act of July 16, 1798, to the present time. The sketch is compiled by Capt. Edward Sigerfoos, adjutant of the regiment, from the records of the Military Service Institution. Another interesting historical sketch we have received, is that of the 20th U.S. Inf., from July 1861, to Oct., 1902. Capt. John W. Coe prepared the sketch from May, 1861, to 1893, and from that date to the present time the history is continued by Capt. W. P. Burnham.

A shop test of a 12-inch disappearing gun carriage was held by the Ordnance Department of the Army at the Midvale Steel Works, on Nov. 6. A new recoil feature for the carriage had been devised and placed on this carriage, which lessens time of the carriage in passing from the loading to firing position from twelve to six seconds. The new feature worked to perfection, and in future, all disappearing carriages will be fitted with it, and their rapidity of fire will be increased by one-half or by six seconds.

We congratulate the Army and the Navy on the election of Major William H. Wiley to Congress from the 8th District of New Jersey. He is a member of the well known firm of publishers which bears his name, and is a sincere friend of the Army and Navy. He thoroughly understands the needs of the services, and will be found ready at all times to support measures for their benefit.

REPORT OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL.

The report of the Adjutant General of the Army, Major Gen. H. C. Corbin, for the year ending June 30, 1902, describes the process by which the Army is to be reduced in accordance with recent orders. The commanding general, Division of the Philippines, has been instructed by telegraph to transfer, between this and Dec. 1, from the cavalry and infantry to the artillery and engineers, men who are fit and willing in sufficient number to bring them up to the authorized strength, and to discharge men to the extent of 2,000 in the following order; those discharged for the good of the service, those out of condition, men in the last year of enlistment who do not intend to re-enlist, and finally, deserving men not in the last year of their service who have urgent reasons for asking a discharge. Similar instructions have been given to the department commanders. This should leave in the Army a sufficient number of fit and contented men. The enlistments for this month, November, will be limited to the artillery and engineers. On Oct. 15, 1902, there were 3,586 officers and 66,003 men in the Army, besides the Hospital Corps, the Porto Rico Regiment, the Philippine Scouts and the 12 volunteer medical officers; in all 311 officers and 9,416 men.

The total number of losses in the Army during the year ended June 30, 1902, was 47,727, as follows:

Officers: Killed in action, died of wounds or disease, etc., 35; resigned, etc., 21; retired, 68—124.

Enlisted men: Killed in action, died of wounds or disease, etc., 1,227; discharged upon expiration of service, 35,806; discharged for disability, by sentence of court-martial and by order, 5,698; deserted, 4,667; missing, 2; retired, 203—47,603. Total, 47,727. Seventeen officers and 172 men were wounded.

Of the 1,740 appointments of officers made since Jan. 1, 1898, as shown by the following table, 276 were of graduates of the Military Academy, 376 were of enlisted men of the Army, 477 from civil life, and 615 from ex-officers and enlisted men of volunteers. All appointments were made to the grade of second lieutenants, except 216 of those made from ex-officers and enlisted men of volunteers, which were to the grade of first lieutenant—65 in the cavalry, 82 in the artillery, and 69 in the infantry.

There are in the ranks 19,181 men who have served more than three years and 4,682 of five years' service, and over. In the Philippines, are 1,039 officers and 21,386 men. The total serving there since the beginning is 74,534 Regulars and 47,867 Volunteers. Of these, 1,135 officers and 23,000 men have served there more than once. The maximum strength in the Philippines has been 69,426 and the average strength about 40,000.

The casualties from June 30, 1898, to July 7, 1902, were as follows:

	Regulars.		Volunteers.		Total.	
	Officers.	men.	Officers.	men.	Officers.	men.
Killed	32	353	22	388	54	741
Died of—						
Wounds	10	96	7	129	17	225
Disease	26	1,673	21	1,028	47	2,701
Accident	2	96	4	38	6	134
Drowning	2	202	4	61	6	263
Suicide	3	58	6	15	9	73
Murder or homicide ..	1	69		28	1	97
Total deaths	76	2,547	64	1,687	140	4,234
Wounded	71	1,165	133	1,653	204	2,818

In this are included eighteen enlisted men killed; one officer and fourteen enlisted died of wounds; two officers and 174 enlisted men died of disease, etc., and eleven officers and 100 enlisted men wounded during the War with Spain, or up to Feb. 4, 1899.

The total contacts with the enemy between Feb. 4, 1899, and July 4, 1902, were 2,811. The larger proportion of these fights were attacks from ambush on the American troops. In almost no case in these engagements did American troops surrender or retreat or leave their dead and wounded in the possession of the enemy, notwithstanding that in many cases the percentage of loss was high.

The number of killed of the enemy was in many cases estimated. As a rule, no estimate was made in reports of the enemy's wounded. His wounded, and often his dead, were carried off before the Americans occupied the hostile positions. The killed of the enemy being, as a rule, overestimated, and the wounded not reported, by the Americans, gave rise to an erroneous impression that the wounded were dispatched, which never happened.

The Adjutant General gives some account of the present condition of the Military Academy. Discipline during the year has been highly satisfactory, and a much desired revision of the curriculum has been made as the result of the abolition of the long existing restraint of an entrance examination rigidly fixed by law. One thousand one hundred and eleven cadets have been admitted without a mental examination upon certificates of efficiency granted by various institutions of learning and three as the result of competitive examinations. These young men will be carefully watched, with a view to determining as nearly as possible whether satisfactory material is obtained in this way. It is the intention, also, in case any cadet so admitted is found deficient in the first six months of his course, to invite the attention of the school or college official to the fact, in the hope that such action will result in a closer touch between the Academy and the general school system of the country, and a certification of only such young men as are pre-eminently qualified to master the curriculum and become officers of our Army. In this way, the Academy will become a greater factor in the educational system of the country than has been the case in the past.

General Corbin says: "The necessity for preparing the graduates for all branches of the service is even greater now than ever before, owing to the method of filling appointments to the staff corps by detail from the line. In connection with the relative employment of the entire time of a cadet while at the Academy, it is pertinent to remark that the length of the academic year at West Point, together with the small number of holidays, makes the course of four years almost as long in actual working time as five years of the ordinary college course of thirty weeks. The academic year at the sister Academy at Annapolis is also several weeks shorter than ours."

The Military Information Division has done much useful work during the year and has almost entirely removed the congestion resulting from the withdrawal of its officers during the War with Spain. The carding and indexing of the vast amount of information received in the division from various sources has been resumed

in a systematic and practical manner. In reply to requests, a large amount of data on various military subjects has been furnished to the different bureaus and offices of the War Department, to officers of the Army, preparing lyceum essays, lectures, etc., to the service schools, to the National Guard, and to individuals. It has been specially the aim of the division to afford all possible aid to officers of the Army in prosecuting their professional studies.

An arrangement has been made with the Chief Intelligence Officer of the Navy for an exchange of information. In the map section, a large scale map of the entire Philippine Archipelago has been nearly completed. A map showing the Army stations has been published and distributed to the Army. An outline map of Porto Rico, prepared by the division, is pronounced the most satisfactory one in existence.

The first volume of a series of war atlases, entitled "Scenes and incidents connected with the War between the United States and Spain," and consisting of a pictorial history of the War from photographs taken at the scenes of operations, has been completed for the records of the War between the United States and Spain. The second volume is now ready for binding. The third volume is 75 per cent completed. Work on these atlases has been carried on only at times when other work was not pressing, and progress has, therefore been slow. The photographic establishment has not only proven indispensable to the expeditious accomplishment of the work of this character of the Adjutant General's Department, but has also performed a large amount of similar work for the other bureaus and offices of the War Department, it having been at their service at all times. It has also at times assisted other departments of the Government.

While the number of military attachés abroad has been reduced, the character and quality of the information received from that source have continued to improve.

Attention is again invited to the recommendation containing several preceding annual reports for increased rank and pay of our military attachés abroad.

In regard to the militia of the several States and Territories, letters of instructions were sent to the officers detailed to attend the encampments, and their reports, when received, are examined and prepared for publication, should that be considered desirable. Such publication is not recommended this year, however, as but a small percentage of States have been heard from. The reports thus far received from officers of the Army detailed to attend State encampments indicate general interest, zeal, and good work on the part of the National Guard, and state that marked improvement was shown during the encampments.

An account is given of the plans for the instruction of officers which have been outlined in the orders we have published. In the post-exchanges the receipts for the year have been \$1,124,542.50 as against \$2,123,077.29 last year. The profit was \$235,644.52 of which \$138,832.39 was expended for the benefit of the soldiers and \$86,252.57 put by as a reserve fund. The assets over liabilities are \$249,303.92 as against \$353,768.40 on June 30, 1901.

Of the 37,461 accepted recruits for the Army, 32,249 were native born, 4,726 of foreign birth, and 486 were born in Porto Rico; 34,677 were white, 2,284 colored, fourteen Indians, and 486 Porto Ricans. The enlistments numbered 26,026 and the re-enlistments 11,435. The rejected applicants were 871,081 or 70 per cent of the whole. Natives to the number of 4,079 were enlisted for the Philippine Scouts, including these and the Hospital Corps, the total of enlistments was 42,775.

An account is given of the combined Army and Navy maneuvers. These have proved that the rank and file of our Army can be depended upon in every emergency; that apparently impossible tasks can be accomplished under the spur of necessity, and that there is an immeasurable gulf between practice and theory. The lessons learned by both officers and men were of more practical value than years of ordinary garrison routine and instruction. It is strongly recommended that similar exercises be conducted annually and made to embrace each year a new theater of operations, so that the benefit may be shared by the different garrisons in the several fields of defence. A corps of artillery experts is necessary to embrace steam engineers, machinists, and electricians. Such a corps could readily be organized by expanding the detachment of post electrician sergeants to not less than 400, changing the name, and classifying the men in three grades, the highest of which to receive not less than \$75 per month and the intermediate grade \$50. As this corps is intended absolutely for coast artillery, it should be made an integral part of the artillery arm, the men composing it to be assigned as directed by the Secretary of War. Some account is also given of the recent maneuvers at Fort Riley. It is noted that with the exception of less than 4,000 United States magazine rifles, caliber .30 (the arms in the hands of the regular infantry), the present armament of the several National Guards embraces five different kinds of obsolete rifles, viz., the Springfield (two calibers), the Lee, the Winchester magazine, the Krag-Jorgensen, and the Remington-Lee magazine.

A summary of recommendations and remarks on subjects of interest affecting the Army, collected from the annual reports of department commanders and their general staff officers, is submitted. They will be found in the reports we have already published.

The Adjutant General recommends the promotion of officers on retirement. He advises young officers not to marry, as they should have but one allegiance, and that to the Service, recommends that officers be allowed to deposit their savings with the Government at four per cent, that \$12 per room be allowed for commutation of quarters and that one room be added to the present allowance. A post graduate course in French, German and Spanish should be provided.

In conclusion, General Corbin says:

"The restoration of the exchange as it existed prior to the passage of the act of Feb. 2, 1901, prohibiting the sale of beer, is desired and urged by the great majority of officers and men and by none more than those of pronounced temperance views. Numerous reports confirm the views long held by this office that the old exchange contributed to sobriety, health, and contentment of the men. The increase of desertions and of trials for infractions of discipline is, by those best informed, attributed to the abolition of the former privileges of the exchange.

"The instruction of our men in vocal music would be a step in the direction of contentment and better discipline. Every regiment should have its marching song. Frequent practice in singing, particularly during the long winter evenings, would do much to make our men satisfied to remain in quarters and away from the baleful influence of the barrooms that exist in too great numbers in the vicinity of all our military posts. These

barrooms are under the protection of the license and laws of several States and are beyond the control of the military authority.

"The detail-staff system works to the entire satisfaction of the Department. The more a scheme for a general staff is studied, the more convinced I become that it offers the best solution of the vexatious friction with which you and your predecessors have had to contend for many years. It is recommended that it again be brought to the attention of Congress and early action taken in the interests of the Service.

REPORT OF THE ARMY ENGINEERS.

The annual report of Brig. Gen. G. L. Gillespie, Chief of Engineers, U.S.A., to which we referred last week, is a volume of 612 octavo pages giving a detailed account of the work of the Engineers during the last year in connection with our coast defenses, rivers and harbors, improvements, etc. General Gillespie reports that there has been a net loss in his corps of seven officers from the most effective grades for active control of works calling for severe physical exertion, and the gain of ten officers in the grade of second lieutenant, who, by reason of youth and inexperience, must undergo a period of training and instruction before they become capable of assuming the responsibilities of independent commands. He tells us that a most serious effect of the reorganization of Feb. 2, 1901, was to further materially reduce the already too slow rate of promotion for all officers hereafter joining the corps by reducing the ratio of officers of the Engineer Corps to the whole Army from 39 to 31 per cent, increasing the length of service required before reaching the grade of major. It is believed to be but simple justice that the numbers of the various grades be so adjusted as to return to the ratio of field officers in effect for thirty-five years, and that the field officers be proportioned among the grades of colonel, lieutenant colonel, and major as nearly as practicable in the ratio adopted for the other staff corps, that is 1-1 1/2-3, which would provide, without increasing the number of officers now authorized by law, the following organization, which is recommended: One brigadier general, twelve colonels, sixteen lieutenant colonels, thirty-four majors, forty captains, forty first lieutenants, and seventeen second lieutenants. Twenty officers below the rank of major have charge of very important engineering duties; the many duties of the corps make the assignment of such junior officers to such positions unavoidable. The work performed, as well as length of service and experience, entitles these officers to the increased rank and emoluments which a return to former ratios would partially grant.

Projects for the defenses for Porto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, Manila, and Subig Bay have been approved, and actual construction should begin thereon at an early day. It is believed that the time has come when it will be no longer possible to ignore the question of the insular defenses. The Navy Department is properly insistent that all its important coaling stations should receive proper defensive protection to keep off predatory attacks from possible hostile fleets. Appropriations are asked by the Navy Department, for the ports of Manila, Pearl Harbor, and Honolulu, and for the lake ports and the St. Lawrence River; the degree of defense they require should be determined by a tribunal similar to the Endicott Board. With the development of the rapid-firing gun and the increase in the resisting powers of armor a material change has taken place in ship construction, necessitating corresponding changes in the detail of coast defenses.

The tendency toward a reduction in caliber of heavy ordnance and the adoption of a disappearing carriage for the 12-inch gun has, up to the present time, enabled the United States to avoid costly experiments in armored turrets, cupolas, and casemates, which have been forced on European nations. No definite numbers or calibers of rapid-fire guns were assigned in the earlier projects, but subsequent revisions have resulted in a general elimination of armored defenses. Marked economies have thus been secured without any sacrifice of defensive requirements. As ships and naval ordnance change, further revision will be necessary.

The seacoast defenses of the United States are now somewhat more than 50 per cent completed; twenty-five of the principal harbors of the United States have a sufficient number of heavy guns and mortars mounted to permit an effective defense against naval attack, and during the past two years, considerable progress has been made in the installation of an adequate rapid-fire armament, now the matter of first importance.

Since the act of May 25, 1900, the wording of the Fortification Acts has not permitted the construction of any mortar batteries. The mortar possesses the advantage that it can be directed to hit any point within its limits of range. Intervening high or wooded land does not affect its searching fire if outlying range-finding stations are so provided as to permit the water areas to be seen. If an advanced gun battery is captured it can be instantly made untenable by mortar fire from any point within range. At most of the harbors all the mortars that are needed have been emplaced, but at a few localities additional mortar batteries are still essential.

During the year, satisfactory progress has been made in systematizing the whole matter of fire control. The utmost harmony has existed between the Chief of Engineers, the Chief of Ordnance, the Chief Signal Officer, and the Chief of Artillery, all of whose departments are involved in the work. Where the stations are located on naturally high ground there has been no delay in the completion of the engineer work, but where high steel towers are called for, the condition of the steel market has been such as to prevent rapid work. In most cases, the towers have to be erected at inaccessible localities, and the total cost of each is so small that smaller firms cannot secure the rolled steel shapes from the mills without long delays. At the present time, nine fire commanders' and forty-five battery commanders' stations have been completed and turned over to the troops for use and care; twelve fire commanders' and thirty battery commanders' stations are under construction.

A very extensive experimental system of position-finding, using long horizontal bases, is now being installed at Pensacola by this department and the Signal Corps, in accordance with the plans of Major G. N. Whistler. As a result of these tests, it may prove unnecessary to construct such a large number of high steel towers as was originally provided.

A number of sites still remain to be acquired, and an estimate of \$2,000,000 is submitted to continue the work. The most important is the one at the southern entrance to New York Harbor, rendered necessary by the new deep-water entrance now under construction. Experience

in New York Harbor and elsewhere has shown that economy in installation and the keeping of the electric plants in good order in time of peace are promoted by habitually using the fortification plants for post illumination also. An estimate of \$500,000 for searchlight installation is submitted, and is recommended for special consideration as one of the urgent needs of the defense at this stage of its progress.

The whole official force of the Engineer Department in the Philippines—officers, enlisted men, and civilian employees—has been fully occupied throughout the year, working full daily hours the same as in the United States, and has accomplished in the given time far more than was ever done under the former government. The Department is still handicapped, however, by lack of sufficient officers and men to answer the numerous and various calls made upon it by the military and insular authorities.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL LISCUM.

A portrait of the late Brig. Gen. E. H. Liscum, U.S.A., killed in the assault at Tien Tsin, China, July 13, 1900, was unveiled in the State Capitol at Montpelier, Vermont, Oct. 23, before the joint Assembly. Ex-Governor Stickney made the presentation of the portrait, which was accepted by Governor McCullough. Mrs. Liscum and her sister were interested spectators. They were seated near the speaker's desk. The portrait was unveiled by Gen. T. S. Peck and the Hon. G. G. Benedict of Burlington. Ex-Gov. W. W. Stickney, in presenting the portrait, paid a glowing tribute to the late General, who was a native of Vermont. He also spoke of his long career as a soldier from the time he went to the front as a volunteer in 1861, in the 1st Regiment of Vermont, until he received his fatal wound, July 13, 1900, before Tien Tsin, while raising the colors that fell from the grasp of the color bearer, who was hit in the charge. Among other things, ex-Governor Stickney said:

"Emerson Liscum's career as a soldier was marked by thorough mastery of his profession in all its details; by high spirit, coolness and indomitable courage in action; by absolute integrity, and by marked courtesy. As a commander he had the fullest confidence, respect and affection of his men. As a companion he was genial, and clean in speech and thought. He was a genuine Vermonter, proud of his State, her history, her soldiers and her people. General Liscum was married in 1867 to Miss May Diven, daughter of Gen. A. S. Diven of Elmira, N. Y. Into the sacred circle of their private life it is not for us to enter, further than to know that she was a fit companion, brave and self-reliant, sharing his patriotic spirit, cheering him by her companionship and her care—as true and devoted a wife as he was true, faithful and devoted as a husband. Some of us may stand in days to come by the grave of General Liscum on the shore of the Potomac, and we will say to him, and of him, in the words of Bayard Taylor's Song of the Camp, which to me is one of the finest and most touching of the war lyrics of our language:

"Sleep soldier, still in honored rest,
Your truth and valor wearing,
The bravest are the tenderest
The loving are the daring."

REPORT OF JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. George B. Davis, Judge Advocate General, U.S.A., in his report for the year ending June 30, 1902, shows that the whole number of trials by general court martial during the year was 5,311, or 754 less than in the year preceding. Of the persons involved, all but 21 were enlisted men, the others consisting of 19 commissioned officers and two cadets. The convictions numbered 4,854. The common offense during the year was desertion, for which there were 1,084 convictions; the next was absence without leave, for which there were 846 convictions. Then comes disobedience to non-commissioned officers, with 425 convictions; larceny, with 420, and drunkenness on duty, with 411 convictions. The number of men sentenced to dishonorable discharge was 2,645. Death sentences were imposed by courts-martial in eight cases of enlisted men; four of these sentences being on conviction of murder, two on conviction of desertion and of entering the service of the enemy, one on conviction of desertion alone, and one on conviction of robbery and larceny of United States arms and of attempting to steal ammunition after desertion. The sentences were executed in three cases of murder, and in the other cases were commuted to dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of all pay and allowances, and imprisonment at hard labor for life, in four cases, and for the term of three years in the remaining case of desertion only.

The trials by military commissions during the year numbered 720, being 260 less than in the year preceding. Of the whole number of persons tried, 576 were convicted, including 332 for murder, 105 for robbery, 67 for violation of the laws and usages of war, and 17 for violating the oath of allegiance. Death sentences were imposed by military commissions in about 235 cases (nearly all natives of the Philippine Islands), on conviction of the more serious crimes named in the list, and the sentences were executed in about 128 cases. In the remaining cases the sentences were commuted to imprisonment for life or for a term of years.

NEWS OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Affairs in the Island of Mindanao, where trouble is impending with the hostile Moros, continue quiet. Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A., reports that the trail between Iligan and Lake Lanao is approaching completion. This will be followed by a movement against the Sultan of Bacolod from Camp Vicars, where the American column is stationed under command of Capt. John J. Pershing, 15th U.S. Cav. Datto Grande has recaptured and returned two horses stolen by Maciu Moros, who were seeking forage along the shore of Lake Lanao. Friendly Moros report that the Sultan of Caraca, north of the lake, is throwing up fortifications; that the renegade Ualli has joined the rebellious Sultan of Bacolod, and that the Macius are recovering from their recent defeat by Captain Pershing's force and are trying to reorganize and block the trails. General Sumner arrived at Camp Vicars from Manila on Oct. 26, and is perfecting measures for a decisive campaign. He anticipates a lively opposition. He will carry on the campaign on lines similar to the operations against the Maciu Moros, using his artillery whenever possible and saving his infantry. The Moros in the vicinity of Lake Lanao now express friendship for the Americans and

are offering to work on the military roads that General Sumner is constructing.

Cholera is diminishing in Manila, but is still raging in the provinces, being particularly virulent in Iloilo and the neighboring Island of Negros, in which many towns have lost more than 10 per cent. of their inhabitants. It is estimated by quarantine officers that there have been 75,000 cases of cholera in the archipelago since last March, with a mortality rate of 75 per cent.

Manila merchants are greatly pleased with an order of the Philippine Line Commission authorizing an extension of the coastwise trade of the archipelago so that shipowners of any nationality may engage in it. The Chinese now control the rice situation and are smashing the English and Spanish pool with the aid of the China guilds. The wretched agricultural conditions give poor trade prospects for next year.

The Manila Army and Navy Club is preparing a series of elaborate entertainments in honor of Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A.

The Asiatic Squadron, Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., commanding, will engage in fleet maneuvers in Subig bay about the middle of November, lasting about three weeks, all the vessels which can be spared from other service participating. Extensive target practice and tactical maneuvers will take place, but it is not contemplated to have extensive offensive and defensive maneuvering such as is contemplated in the Caribbean Sea this winter with the vessels of the north and south Atlantic and European squadrons.

Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U.S.A., arrived at Manila on the transport Thomas on Oct. 30, and disembarked the following morning, when he was met at the landing place by Major Gen. George W. Davis, U.S.A., commanding the Division of the Philippines, who was accompanied by a squadron of cavalry. A salute in honor of General Miles was fired from Fort Santiago, after which he was escorted to the Malacanang Palace, where he was received by Governor Taft, whose guest he will be during his sojourn in Manila. On Nov. 1, Generals Miles and Davis together with their staffs reviewed a parade of the American troops and native contingents stationed in Manila. On Nov. 2, General Miles went to Dagupan to visit Col. Charles L. Davis, of the 5th Infantry, General Miles's old regiment, which is stationed there. The General returned to Manila on Nov. 3. The details of his tour of the Archipelago have not yet been completed. A large banquet was given in the General's house by Governor Taft on the evening of Nov. 4.

Father Tamayo, the friar editor, and lay brother Itcon, the manager of the Spanish newspaper *Libertad*, published in Manila, have been sued for libel by Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., whom they accused of stealing the profits from the sale of rice and foodstuffs in Batangas and Mindoro during the reconcentration period. The *Libertad* is a friar's organ and is strongly anti-American. The records show that General Bell turned over \$60,000 to the credit of the provinces which he governed during that period and that this money was appropriated a short time ago for the benefit of the poor. When General Bell saw the article in question he called Governor Taft's attention to it and the suit was instituted. The defendants entered a plea of not guilty and gave bail in \$2,000 each. It is probable that the Government will institute proceedings against the editor and proprietor of the *Renacimiento Progreso* for publishing a similar though less flagrant libel.

To relieve famine conditions which prevail in some portions of the archipelago, the Philippine Civil Commission has appropriated \$2,000,000. Mexican, to purchase rice and to charter vessels to carry the supplies to the different islands. It is proposed to sell the rice for cash and to distribute it through the civil officials. It will be sold at not less than actual cost, including duty, transportation, shrinkage and storage, thus not prejudicing legitimate competition; but this will result in the sufferers being able to purchase at from one-third to one-half less than the present cost, owing to the exorbitant coastwise rates that shippers are obliged to pay. Reports from various places in the Archipelago show that a general condition of poverty and famine, resulting from the insurrection, cholera and rinderpest. The authorities of the Zambales provinces have appealed for aid in introducing American agricultural machinery and in importing carabaos (water buffaloes), the rinderpest having killed 26,000 of these animals this year.

D. C. Montgomery, Superintendent of Schools in Oriental Negros, was murdered on Oct. 31, near Bacolod by six ladrones armed with bolos and spears. The motive was robbery. Mr. Montgomery went to the Philippines from Nebraska and his wife is employed as a teacher in the Island of Negros.

On Sunday afternoon, Nov. 2, Comdr. R. W. Milligan, U.S.N., was presented at the Norfolk Navy Yard with a handsome loving cup, by the Junior Engineer officers who served under him during the Spanish-American War, when he was the chief engineer of the Oregon during her wonderful performance. The inscription on the cup is as follows: "To Comdr. R. W. Milligan, U.S.N., Chief Engineer, U.S.S. Oregon. In appreciation of the great service rendered the Navy and the Nation by him while on board that vessel during the Spanish-American War. 'This token is a testimonial of the high courage, military regard, professional esteem, and personal affection in which Commander Milligan is held by the Junior officers of the Engineer Department who had the honor of serving under him before and during the Battle of Santiago.' The cup is of old English oak with three buck horn handles capped with silver. Around the rim is a wreath of holly leaves wrought in silver. The cup is bound with silver bands, and mounted with three silver plates upon which are engraved the inscription and Commander Milligan's monogram. It is made in imitation of the old Norse cups in the British Museum, and is peculiarly appropriate for a seafaring man. Commander Milligan is at present on duty as the Chief Engineer of the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The winter social season at the Navy Yard, League Island, Pa., commenced on Nov. 4, by a brilliant dance in the ball loft, which was profusely decorated by bunting. Music was furnished by the Navy Yard Band. Mrs. Sands, wife of Rear Admiral commanding, assisted by the Misses Sands, received those invited, who included Miss Postletwaite, of Washington; Miss Lawrence, of Flushing, L.I.; Major Heath, U.S.A.; Capt. Charles C. Cornwell, U.S.N.; Paym. Arthur Peterson, U.S.N.; Paym. Robert P. Lisle, U.S.N.; Capt. C. A. Devol, and Mrs. D. W. Dunn, Capt. and Mrs. Ormond M. Lissack; Miss Florence Camp; Dr. Clement Biddle, U.S.N.; Miss Heath, Miss Florence Biddle Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Powell Evans.

PERSONALS.

Capt. C. F. Parker, A.C., left Fort Totten, N.Y., this week on leave to rejoice about Thanksgiving.

A bouncing baby boy arrived at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. D. P. Hall, Bremerton, Wash., Oct. 23.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. G. E. Stockie, 8th U.S. Cav., at Wheeling, W.Va., Nov. 1.

Lieut. S. S. O'Connor, A.C., commanding Fort Delaware, Del., rejoined there Nov. 10, from a short leave.

The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Ward, of Boston, Mass., to Capt. Cyril Blackburn Tew, British army.

Col. J. L. Tiernon, A.C., rejoined at Fort Banks, Winthrop, Mass., early in the week from a visit to New York city and Governors Island.

Col. W. C. Forbush, 12th Cav., lately relieved by General Grant, in command of the Department of Texas, has joined his regiment at Fort Clark.

A daughter, Helen Margaret Wright, was born to the wife of Lieut. Andrew C. Wright, 10th U.S. Inf., at Fort DuChesne, Utah, Oct. 19.

Comdr. Richard Wainwright, U.S.N., took formal command of the U.S.S. Newark, which was placed in commission at the navy yard, Charlestown, Mass., Nov. 3.

Civil Engineer R. E. Bakenhus, U.S.N., and Mrs. Bakenhus of Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, are in Washington, D.C., for a short time at 1421 K street, N.W.

Capt. C. H. Davis, U.S.N., took command of the battleship Alabama at the New York Navy Yard Nov. 1, vice Captain Brownson, appointed to the command of the Naval Academy.

Major Walter Howe, Art. Corps, lately on duty at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., was expected in New York the latter part of this week for duty as assistant to the inspector general, Department of the East.

Secretary of War Root, accompanied by Major General MacArthur and members of his staff, visited Fort Hamilton, Wadsworth and Hancock, New York Harbor, on Nov. 4, and was received with the customary honors.

Gen. Fred D. Grant, U.S.A., who assumed command of the Department of Texas on Oct. 28, has been warmly and hospitably received by the citizens of San Antonio, and has since his arrival been the recipient of much attention.

Capt. Henry Lowe Newbold, Art. Corps, adjutant of the Artillery district of the Potomac with station at Fort Washington, Md., will be married Nov. 20, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia to Miss Virginia Cannell Trotter.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Nicoll Ludlow are spending the autumn at their home on Long Island. Mrs. Ludlow's son, Mr. Frederick H. Bugher, has built a beautiful summer home adjoining the Ludlow estate, where he and his family are now living.

Lieut. Rhinelander Waldo, 17th U.S. Inf., is on duty at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, where he is in command of his company, B. Second Lieut. G. Van S. Quackenbush, of the same regiment, is also on duty with Lieutenant Waldo. Both officers previous to joining the Army were officers of the New York National Guard.

First Lieut. T. B. Steele, U.S.A., of the 126th Co., C.A., arriving Oct. 24, at Port Townsend, Washington, on the Rosalie, and reported for duty to Captain Deems, commanding at Fort Worden. The arrival of Lieutenant Steele relieves Lieutenant Harris, of the 11th Cav., under orders to proceed at once to the Philippines, to join his command.

Capt. Fernando P. Gilmore, U.S.N., who has been placed on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral, was born in Ohio, and was graduated from the Naval Academy in February, 1867. Among the vessels he has served on are the Canandaigua, Dictator, Franklin, Swatara, Monocacy, Richmond, Trenton, Yantic, and Monadnock. He reached the rank of captain Sept. 28, 1901.

Lieut. E. Winship, U.S.N., who has been examined by a board of medical survey, has been detached from the U.S.S. Iowa on which he was serving in South American waters, and ordered to the hospital in Montevideo, Uruguay, for treatment. During his service in the Philippines, Lieut. Winship was shot a number of times, and it is said carries several Mauser bullets now in his body.

A new field for fiction has been discovered by Miss Abigail H. Fitch, a member of the family of Hon. Charles Denby, former U. S. Minister to China—Miss Fitch's vivid and picturesque sketches of diplomatic life in Peking will appear in the Century Magazine during the coming year. The Miss Fitch whose coming stories are thus complimented is the sister of Capt. Graham D. Fitch, of the Engineer Corps.

The Navy Department has under discussion the question of a relief for Capt. Richardson Clover, U.S.N., now the naval attaché at the U.S. embassy in London. It is understood that Captain Clover is slated for the command of one of the battleships, but the precise one has not been made public. Captain Clover has been on duty in London very nearly the time limit of three years, and cannot expect to remain on shore much longer.

Enlisted men of the U.S.S. Alabama, gave a ball on the evening of Oct. 31 at Grand Central Palace, New York City. Officers from the Kearsage and Massachusetts were present, among them being Captain Brownson and his wife; Captain Manney, of the Massachusetts, and his wife; Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Henderson, Lieutenant Commander and Mrs. Muir, Lieutenant Dewey and Mrs. Dewey, Lieutenant Wilson, Lieutenant Douglas, and Captain Thorpe, of the Marine Corps, all of the Alabama, and Captain Lee, of the Marine Corps of the Massachusetts.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery, M.O.L.L.U. S., will be held at Detroit Nov. 6, 1902. The following applications for membership will be voted upon: Theodore Edgar Potter, 1st Lieut. B. Co., 1st Regiment Minnesota Mounted Rangers, Oct. 11, 1862. Patrick Hamilton McBride, sergt. F. Co., 2d Ohio Cavalry, Aug. 20, 1861. 1st Lieut. and Regt. Q.M. same regiment, Dec. 10, 1864. Linton B. Sutton, eldest son of companion Capt. Joshua P. Sutton, residence, South Africa. The commander announces with extreme sorrow the death of companion Lieut. Chas. H. Chope, which occurred on the 13th of October. At this meeting a very interesting paper will be read by companion General Trowbridge entitled "The Pursuit of Jeff Davis." Memorial orders are issued for Lieut. Col. W. V. Richards, U.S.A., who died Dec. 8, 1901, and for Capt. C. W. Dupont, who died Dec. 16, 1901, and for Capt. C. W. Eaton, who died March 20, 1902.

The U.S.S. Montgomery, at San Juan, was released from quarantine Nov. 4.

Rear Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., arrived in New York City from the South on Nov. 5.

Mrs. and Miss Amy have returned to their home, 1019 Vermont avenue, Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. A. R. Dillingham, 18th U.S. Inf., at Whipple Barracks, A.T., Oct. 21.

Mrs. Barton, wife of Capt. F. A. Barton, U.S.A., is visiting at 1309 H street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Col. M. B. Hughes, 10th U.S. Cav., and Mrs. Hughes' address for a week will be Waldorf-Astoria, New York City.

Mrs. F. L. Sandoz, wife of Lieut. F. L. Sandoz, U.S.N., U.S.S. Princeton, has returned to 71 Yarmouth street, Norfolk, Va.

Surg. Gen. R. M. O'Reilly, U.S.A., and Mrs. O'Reilly, have taken the house 2110 O street, N.W., Washington, D.C., for the winter.

Major D. M. Scott, U.S.A., and Mrs. Scott have returned to their home 1410 20th street, N.W., Washington, D.C., from Coburg, Canada.

Major W. C. Buttler, 25th U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Buttler, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. B. B. Bradford, 1800 Connecticut avenue, Washington, D.C.

Major Louis A. Craig, 15th U.S. Cav., who has been on recruiting duty at New York City, is reported very ill in the Rivercrest Hospital, Astoria, L.I.

Colonel and Mrs. Daingerfield Parker have moved from 1506 Twenty-first street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and have taken an apartment at the Mendota in the same city.

Capt. John S. Switzer, 6th Inf., arrived in Scranton, Pa., early in the week and has taken charge of the recruiting station in that city. Capt. Edward Lloyd, 15th Inf., has relinquished recruiting station in that city.

Mrs. Erwin, wife of Captain Erwin, 30th Inf., U.S.A., with her young son Marcus is passing this winter at Fort Myer, Va., with her mother, Mrs. Whitall. Lieutenant Colonel Whitall, is at present with his regiment in Mandan.

Major H. M. Cronkhite and Mrs. H. M. Cronkhite have again returned to Morningside Heights from their country place, Wondere, Essex, Conn. Their address for the winter is The Invermere, 415 West 118th street, New York.

Colonel and Mrs. A. C. Girard left Washington Nov. 3 for San Francisco and expect to sail Dec. 1 for Manila. They were accompanied by their niece, Helen Kooper, who will spend several months in California visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Charles Laurence Williams, of the recent class of civilians examined for lieutenantancy, is to be addressed at No. 58 Thurston avenue, Cornell Heights, Ithaca, N.Y. Mr. Williams is the son of Lieut. Col. C. A. Williams, 28th Inf., U.S.A.

Capt. Alexander B. Bates, U.S.N., has been commissioned in this rank from Sept. 17, and can now retire as a rear admiral under the provisions of the personnel bill. Captain Bates will complete forty years on the active list in January next.

Col. A. C. Girard, U.S.A., and Mrs. Girard, left Washington, D.C., on Nov. 3, for San Francisco, and will sail Dec. 1, for Manila. Miss Helen Kooper, a niece of Mrs. Girard, accompanied them and will visit relations in California during the winter.

Mrs. Hattie McEney Werlich, formerly of Washington, D.C., has been granted an absolute divorce from Lieut. Comdr. Percival J. Werlich, U.S.N. The suit was brought at Bethesda, Pa., where the couple have resided for several years past.

Lieut. Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow, U.S.N., has rented a winter residence from Miss Paulding, of Nineteenth street, Washington, D.C. Mrs. Winslow will soon arrive from abroad and will take up her residence at once in her Washington home.

Comdr. William F. Low, U.S.N., retired, who has been designated to command the Nautical Schoolship Enterprise at Boston, as the relief of Comdr. Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N. This is the first officer on the retired list, to be assigned to sea service afloat.

On the recommendation of General Davis, now in command of the Division of the Philippines, the President has accepted the resignation of 2d Lieut. Eugene Van N. Bissell, 1st Cav. Lieutenant Bissell is now with his regiment in the Philippines, and will come home at his own convenience.

Major Gen. Frank Wheaton, U.S.A., and Mrs. Wheaton, have as their guest at their home 2433 Columbia Road, Washington, D.C., Mrs. Mason Bey, of Cairo, Egypt. Mason Bey had a distinguished career in Egypt, serving under three Khedives. He was the grandson of General Macomb of Revolutionary fame, and the great grandson of George Mason of Gunston, Va.

Mrs. Crowninshield, wife of Rear Admiral Crowninshield, U.S.N., now that the squadron has sailed from European waters for the West Indies to participate in the maneuvers there, will remain in Europe, visiting her son, C. S. Crowninshield, who is United States Consular Agent at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy. The majority of the other officers' wives will return to the United States.

Companions recently elected in the California Commandery of the M.O.L.L.U.S., were the following: Capt. S. B. Arnold, 1st U.S. Cav.; H. M. Willson, Asst. Surg., 2d N.Y. Cav.; J. K. Hyde DeForest, of Connecticut; Capt. David S. Stanley, U.S.A.; Barton Cruikshank, of San Francisco; J. G. Rossiter, of Pasadena, Cal.; R. E. Warfield, of San Francisco, Cal.; Major F. G. Wood, 12th U.S. Infantry, has been transferred to this Commandery. Rear Admiral C. E. Clark, U.S.N., has been transferred to the Vermont Commandery.

Capt. James A. Moss, Adjutant 24th U.S. Inf., on three months' leave of absence, was in New York this week stopping at the Grand Hotel, and left there Nov. 8, for a visit to Mrs. A. Livingston Mason, Halidon Hall, Newport, R.I. From Newport he will visit friends at Tiorando, Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, N.Y. Captain Moss will remain in the East until after the West Point-Annapolis football game, and will then go South to visit his relatives at Lafayette and elsewhere in south-west Louisiana, returning to his post at Fort Harrison, Mont., in January.

The trial of Ensign Arthur C. Owens, U.S.N., by court-martial, began at the navy yard, New York, on Nov. 5. The charges and specifications against the accused, and the detail for the court, were given in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 1. William Crawford and Walter D. Davidge, of Washington, and Capt. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., appeared as counsel for Ensign Owens. He pleaded not guilty to the first charge and

all its specifications, not guilty to all of the specifications under charge No. 2, excepting No. 3, which relates to borrowing money, which was objected to, and No. 5, relating to the purchase of clothes in Philadelphia, which was stricken out. Capt. Henry N. Mauney, of the Massachusetts, testified that Ensign Owen had left the ship on July 5 and had not returned until he was brought back in September, several months over leave. The court adjourned, to resume its sessions Nov. 6.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Judge and Mrs. Frank Baker announce the marriage of their daughter, Nora, to Capt. Stephen Morris Kochersperger, 2d U.S. Cav., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at Chicago. The captain and his bride will be at home after the first of February next, at Fort Myer, Virginia.

In addition to the facts concerning the marriage of Miss Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., to Mr. Joseph Bancroft, at Burlington, Vt., Oct. 29, which we gave in our issue of last week, the following additional particulars will be found of interest: The ceremony was performed by Rev. N. M. Waters, D.D., of Binghamton, N.Y., a special friend of the family, and G. G. Atkins, pastor of the local church. The bride was given away by her father. The church was elaborately trimmed for the occasion, green being the predominating color. While the guests were being seated a musical programme was rendered by Dion W. Kennedy, who came from New York for the occasion. The bride's gown was a dainty conceit, made of duchess en point applique lace, over which the bridal veil hung in graceful folds. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Her maid of honor wore a handsome gown of white muslin elaborately trimmed with valenciennes lace, and carried white carnations. The dresses of the bridesmaids were white silk muslin over yellow, trimmed with chiffon and lace. Each carried a huge shower bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. At the close of the ceremony, a brilliant and largely attended reception was held at the home of General Howard on Summit street. The wedding cake was cut with the sword used in the War by General Howard, and there was much amusement in seeking for the traditional ring, money and thimble. Mr. Bancroft is assistant treasurer of the Joseph Bancroft Co., of Wilmington, Del.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Craig, daughter of Lieut. Col. Robert Craig, U.S.A., and Mrs. Craig, of Washington, to Mr. Harold Williams, Jr., of Boston, will take place in St. John's church, Lafayette Square, Washington, on Nov. 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Trotter have sent out invitations for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Virginia Cannell Trotter, to Capt. Henry Lowe Newbold, Art. Corps, U.S.A., on Nov. 20, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Philadelphia, Pa.

Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Martha Hoy, daughter of Pay Inspector James Hoy, U.S.N., to Mr. Pierre Rogestvinsky, one of the attaches to the Russian Embassy, at Washington, D.C. No date has yet been given for the marriage as the groom expectant is awaiting the promotion which may change his plans for residence. Miss Hoy and her parents have recently returned from their summer home at Bar Harbor.

Assistant Naval Constr. Guy A. Bisset, U.S.N., and Miss Harriet E. Caperton were united in marriage on Oct. 22, at Idlewild, W. Va. The ceremony was performed by Bishop P. J. Donahue of the diocese of Wheeling. Miss Jennie Caperton was maid of honor and Miss Mary L. Caperton ribbon girl, both of them being the bride's sisters. The best man was Asst. Naval Constr. Henry Williams, U.S.N. After the ceremony a wedding breakfast was served. The bride and groom went on a wedding trip to Lieutenant Bisset's home in Kentucky. Lieut. and Mrs. Bisset will reside for the present in Boston. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allen Caperton.

Miss Helen Dodd Richards, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Richards, of New York City, will be married on Nov. 12, at Bloomfield, N.J., to Lieut. Matthew E. Hanna, 2d U.S. Cav.

Mrs. Charles H. Bonesteel has announced the engagement of her daughter, Katherine, to Lieut. Charles Bertody Stone, Jr., 23d Inf., Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y. Miss Bonesteel is the daughter of the late Major Charles H. Bonesteel, 23d Inf., the granddaughter of Gen. O. D. Greene, U.S.A., retired, and of Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholas Bonesteel, of 310 Carlton avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. Lieutenant Stone is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Stone, of San Francisco, and the nephew of Mrs. L. L. Baker.

The engagement of Miss Marguerite Porter, daughter of Comdr. Theodor Porter, U.S.N., to Mr. Charles V. Cusacks, has been announced. Miss Porter is the granddaughter of the late Admiral Porter. Mr. Cusacks is professor of Spanish at the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The wedding will take place next spring.

Miss Harrington, daughter of Col. F. H. Harrington, U.S.M.C., will be married Nov. 12, to Capt. N. H. Hall.

Miss Flora Remington Merry, sister of Lieut. William T. Merry, 23d U.S. Inf., was married on Oct. 23, at Ithaca, N.Y., to Mr. A. H. Davenport, of Spokane, Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward W. Amsden have announced the engagement of their daughter, Harriette, to Capt. Le Roy S. Lyon, Art. Corps. The wedding will take place in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 1, 1902.

Mrs. Algernon Coleman Chalmers has issued invitations for the marriage of her daughter Miss Marion Twigg Chalmers to Mr. William Bryant, on Wednesday, Nov. 19, in St. Paul's Church, Alexandria, Va.

The engagement is announced of Miss Ellen Drexel Paul to Mr. Paul Denckla Mills. Miss Paul is the daughter of Mr. James W. Paul, Jr., of Philadelphia. Mr. Mills is the son of Col. Samuel M. Mills, A.C., U.S.A. He was educated at St. Paul's School in Concord, N.H., and was graduated from Yale in 1897. He played on the Varsity football team and served on the Henley crew. In the Spanish-American War, he enlisted in, and assisted in organizing Light Battery A, of Philadelphia, and accompanied it to Newport News, Va. When it was thought this organization would not get into the field, he transferred into the Navy and served on the U.S.S. Harvard as gunner's mate, and was present at the battle of Santiago; assisted in rescuing prisoners after the battle, and remained in the Navy until the Harvard went out of commission. He obtained then, an appointment as 2d lieutenant in the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteers and joined in the Porto Rican campaign, serving as aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. O. H. Ernst, and remained in Porto Rico until the Volunteers were mustered out.

RECENT DEATHS.

Announcement is made of the death of Lieut. Col. William H. Hamilton, commanding 3d Infantry, Connecticut National Guard, at his residence in Danielson, Oct. 23, 1902. For months Colonel Hamilton has been a sufferer from the disease which undermined his system until death came. Adjutant General Cole, in speaking of his death says: "Uncomplainingly and heroically he struggled against the inevitable; performing his duties as commanding officer until his strength failed. The National Guard has lost a valuable officer, and the State an exemplary citizen."

Major Zebino K. Pangborn, who died on Nov. 2, at Hillburn, Rockland Co., N.Y., was born in Peacham, Vt., on July 31, 1829. He was graduated from the University of Vermont in 1850, and for four years, he taught school in his native State. Among his pupils was George Dewey, now Admiral, U.S.N. After the battle of Manila, Major Pangborn created much amusement by announcing that he was the only man who had ever whipped Admiral Dewey. This was as a punishment, while Dewey was a school boy, under the tuition of the Major. During the Civil War, he was appointed a Major and Paymaster of Volunteers, and resigned in 1865. In 1867, with William B. Dunning, he established "The Evening Journal," of Jersey City, N.J.

Many naval officers will be interested and saddened by the information of the death of Miss Nellie M. Stevens, the only surviving daughter of the late Hon. John L. Stevens, at one time Minister to Hawaii and Stockholm. During Mr. Stevens' incumbency of the office at Honolulu his residence was always looked upon as the headquarters of the naval force in Hawaii, and the entertainments given by the Minister's family were attended by every officer off duty. Miss Stevens died in Boston on the 24th of October, and her remains were taken to Augusta, Me., and interred beside those of her father, mother and sister. Miss Stevens had long been a sufferer from a form of Bright's disease, and her death, while sudden, was not altogether unexpected.

Mr. William Andrew Shearer Withes, who was well known in Army circles, died the evening of Nov. 1, while on board a Pennsylvania train en route from Baltimore to Boston. Mr. Withes was a Scotchman, a man of sterling character, great charm of manner, and possessed of great musical ability, having a wonderfully fine baritone voice of high cultivation. Since coming to America he has resided most of the time in Colorado, near Fort Logan, where he was very popular, and where he met his wife, who is the daughter of General Kellogg, and was before her marriage to Mr. Withes the widow of Lieut. W. T. Schenck. Mr. Withes had been in poor health for some time, having failed rapidly the last few months. Besides a widow, he leaves a father in Portpatrick, Scotland, two sisters in Wareham, Mass., a sister at the school of opera in the New England Conservatory of Music, and a sister in Chicago. The interment was at Wareham, Mass.

Capt. Charles D. Sigbee, U.S.N., attended the funeral at Annapolis, on Oct. 29, of his grandchild, the infant son of Lieut. and Mrs. Sumner E. W. Kittell.

The infant child of Lieut. S. E. W. Kittell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kittell, died at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 28.

Capt. Oscar Elting, U.S.A., who was retired in 1895, died suddenly Nov. 6, of heart disease, at his home, in Burlington, Vt. He was born in New York and was in his seventy-second year. He entered the Army July 30, 1861, as a private, serving until honorably discharged in 1866, in the First New York Volunteer Cavalry. In 1867, he was appointed second lieutenant of the 3d Cavalry, U.S.A., was promoted to 1st lieutenant in 1869, and was captain in 1881.

Brevet Capt. Ephraim Williams, U.S.A., retired, died at Deerfield, Mass., Nov. 4. He had been ill with neuralgia, rheumatism and bowel complaint, for two or three months, and had suffered terribly for many years, owing to the loss of his leg, which occurred in an attack, while he was escorting Gens. Henry G. Carleton, Nelson H. Davis, and either General Marcy, or General J. B. Fry, out to a frontier post. He was commanding a detachment of the 6th Infantry. He was a genial gentleman of great refinement and kindness of heart, with noble instincts, and was greatly beloved by all who knew him. Captain Williams entered the military service as a private in the 27th Mass. Vols., Aug. 27, 1862, and later, served as a lieutenant in the 1st U.S. Vol. Inf. He was appointed a 2d lieutenant in the Regular establishment and assigned to the 5th Inf., Feb. 23, 1866. He was placed on the retired list for disability incident to the service, April 3, 1869. For coolness, gallantry, and good conduct in action with Cheyenne Indians near Pawnee Fork, Kan., in September, 1867, he received the brevet of captain.

Lieut. Col. Clarence E. Bennett, U.S.A., retired, died at Fort McPherson, Ga., Nov. 4, after an illness of three months, during which he made no word of complaint or of weariness. He was born Dec. 2, 1833, at New Lisbon, Otsego Co., N.Y., and was a cadet at U.S. Military Academy from July 1, 1851, to July 1, 1855, graduating as a brevet 2d lieutenant, 3d Inf., July, 1855. He was promoted 2d lieutenant 10th Inf., Aug. 16, 1855, and resigned Sept. 10, 1860. During the Civil War, he served as a major and lieutenant colonel, in the 1st California Cavalry, and was brevetted Colonel of Volunteers, for faithful and meritorious services. He entered the Regular Army again on Feb. 23, 1866, at which time he was appointed a 2d lieutenant, and assigned to the 6th Cav. He later served as captain in the 17th Inf., major 19th Inf., and lieutenant colonel of the 11th Inf., and was retired Dec. 2, 1897.

A correspondent informs us that Robert Christian Humber, Jr., son of Lieut. Robert C. and Mrs. Humber, who was born Oct. 24, 1901, and died Sept. 16, 1902, at the post at Mati, Mindanao, P.I., was the first white baby ever seen in that part of the Islands and created quite a sensation among the natives there, as well as elsewhere in these parts of the Archipelago. His presence here during this short sojourn from May, 1902, until his death tendered toward the establishment of good feeling and friendship between the natives and the Americans. A delegation of natives from this and surrounding towns called here to pay their respects to them almost daily, each bringing some little token of remembrance. His death was sudden and caused a deep sorrow among the Americans as well as the natives, and many tears were shed by all. He was buried at 3 P.M. the same day of his death on a little green hill about one mile north of the post. All military honors were bestowed upon him. An address was delivered on the occasion by Dr. Harry Greenberg, U.S.A.

A committee of the New York Sons of the American Revolution attended the funeral of Major Charles H. Bonesteel to lay a wreath from the society upon his grave in Mountain Grove cemetery, Bridgeport, Conn.

where he is buried in the family lot. There are no relatives of Major Bonesteel living in Bridgeport, but the New York gentlemen were assisted in their fraternal duty by Judge M. B. Beardsley and Mr. Isaac W. Birdsey, of Bridgeport, members of the Connecticut Society S. A. R.

GENERAL LUDINGTON'S REPORT.

The great extent of the business carried on by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army is shown by the fact that \$31,485,597.78 were remitted to officers and paid out on treasury settlements from appropriations for the regular service of the department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. From appropriations for previous years and from indefinite special appropriations \$6,297,655.85 were expended, a total of \$37,783,253.63. Among special appropriations, \$22,231.90 has been charged by the Department against the \$200,000 assigned by Congress for the relief of the sufferers from the Mount Pelee volcanic eruption; \$2,000 against the \$10,000 appropriated Feb. 1, 1901, for surveys of camp grounds for instruction of troops; and \$1,038.86 against the \$200,000 appropriated Dec. 18, 1897, for the relief of people in the mining regions of Alaska.

Quartermaster Gen. M. I. Ludington, in his annual report which gives the figures mentioned, states that the reports upon the 500 khaki woolen shirts, dyed this color as a test and sent to the Philippines for trial, show conclusively that they possess all the good qualities of the "D. B." flannel shirts, and are less visible to the enemy. Steps were therefore taken to provide sufficient flannel for 30,000 of these shirts, and to place a supply at Manila. In the matter of shoes for the Army, consultation with large manufacturers of shoes have developed an improved pattern which has proved so acceptable on trial that the pattern will be adopted as the standard shoe. The shelter tents have been improved so that hereafter they will cover 8 feet of ground space instead of 6 feet 10 inches. Owing to many complaints regarding the shelter-tent poles furnished, an officer of the Quartermaster General's Office devised a pole which will be issued in the future, and, it is believed, will satisfactorily meet all requirements. A telescope case of substantial waterproof material, 18 inches long, 15 inches wide, and 9 inches deep, is now furnished enlisted men en route for duty in the Philippines, it having been found that trunks and boxes were not suited to such service.

During the last fiscal year transportation was furnished, exclusive of the Army transport service, for 1,012,259 persons, 12,014 animals, and 274,750 tons of material. The cost of maintaining the 48 vessels owned by this Department, exclusive of transports and boats in service in the Philippines, amounted to \$253,012.72.

In all during the year 49,537 passengers were transported, as follows: from the United States to the Philippines, 15,853; to Honolulu, 73; to Alaska, 310. From the Philippines to the United States, 33,080; from Alaska, 167. From Honolulu to the Philippines, 74. There were 97,116 tons of freight carried between the above points, and in addition there were transported from the United States to the Philippines, 860,863 pounds of mail matter, and \$2,478,000 in money, and from the Philippine Islands to the United States, 145,474 pounds of mail matter. From May 25, 1898, to June 30, 1902, there had been transported on owned and chartered transports a total of 595,387 persons.

General Ludington notes that the representatives of a number of other nations have asked for and have been furnished with copies of the plans and specifications under which our transports have been fitted up. Of the many thousands of persons who have been transported on the vessels of the Army transport service since its inception, not one life has been sacrificed by reason of any fault in the fittings or accommodations upon the Army transports. General Ludington says: "I am firmly convinced that, even though circumstances should permit the withdrawal of the transports from regular line service to the Philippine Islands, it would be a wise policy to retain a sufficient number of transports as a part of the equipment of the Army, to be economically cared for and kept in such condition as to be promptly available for any emergency which may arise acquiring the transportation of troops on the ocean." \$2,934,676.49 was expended during the year on construction work at seventy-eight posts and stations, and comprised the erection of quarters barracks, stables, guardhouses, band stands, wagon sheds, administration buildings, storehouses, ordnance repair shops, coal sheds, gun sheds, lavatories, etc. The upward tendency of price for material and labor continues and will materially affect the cost of construction during the current year.

The question of pure-water supply for troops serving in the Philippine Islands has always received the most careful attention of the Department. During the fiscal year, 105 sterilizers were shipped to the Philippines at an approximate cost of \$100 each, making a total of 704 sterilizers which have been shipped to the archipelago since the American occupation. The sterilizers are reported to have been particularly useful during the cholera epidemic.

Electric wiring has been installed at the new seacoast posts with a view of lighting the same from the fortification plants which the Engineer Department is gradually installing.

There are 83 national cemeteries under the control of this Department, in which there were interred 1,839 bodies between July 1, 1901, and June 30, 1902, making a total of 346,202 interments in these cemeteries. Owing to the cholera epidemic in the Philippines, it became necessary to discontinue disinterments there with a view to reinterments in the United States, and while it is hoped that the work may begin again shortly, it can not be stated when the disinterments of remains will be resumed, as it is dependent on the epidemic; 1,131 bodies of officers, enlisted men and others were returned to the United States during the year.

Through the Quartermaster's Department a large number of newspapers and magazines are furnished for the use of enlisted men of the Army. Last year, the sum of \$1,825.81 was expended for this purpose, of which sum \$2,136.30 was for newspapers and magazines for soldiers serving in the Philippines.

General Ludington gives praise to the efficient and satisfactory manner in which the officers at the six general supply depots of his department have performed their work—at New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Jeffersonville, Washington and San Francisco. To Capt. C. B. Baker, chief quartermaster, and the other officers of the Department in Cuba, much credit is due to efficient and intelligent performance of duty in connection with the withdrawal of troops and the disposal of the property on hand when the Department of Cuba was discontinued.

It is noted that many of the enlisted native scouts, being much smaller in stature than the American soldier, can not be fitted from the usual sizes furnished the Army, and clothing made especially for them is required.

The building operations during the year in the Philippines were extensive, especially in Manila, where sixteen storehouses are under construction, to be completed by Sept. 30, 1902. These structures are on land adjoining the new harbor of Manila, loaned for that purpose by the insular government.

Congress having made provision for the construction of a military post for the accommodation of a garrison of two full regiments of infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries of artillery in the vicinity of Manila, a site consisting of over 2,100 acres of gently rolling country was purchased, about one hour's drive from the city, at the confluence of three rivers—the Pasig, Pateros, and Taguig. The grounds are being graded, brush cut away, and the roads widened, preparatory to the commencement of active building operations. The water supply of the new post will be procured from wells to be bored, the water to be then distilled. At most of the stations outside of the city of Manila, it is necessary to depend on wells, streams, and rain water. Condensing plants are supplied at such stations as are recommended by the chief medical officer to be so equipped, and where the garrison is sufficiently large and the water so bad as to justify the expense. There are six of these plants at Manila, two of each at Batangas and the new post of Manila, and one each at Aparri, Iligan, Cebu, Lucena, Iloilo, Vigan, Zamboanga, Binan, Cotabato, Malabon, Davao, Masbate, Pasay, and Puerto Princesa. At other stations, sterilizers are furnished.

Of Col. Charles F. Humphrey, General Ludington says: "His administration of the affairs of the Quartermaster's Department was both efficient and able. Acknowledgment is also due the other officers of the Department on duty in that distant archipelago for laborious services well performed."

The number of post quartermaster sergeants now authorized is found inadequate, and it is recommended that Congress be asked to authorize the appointment of at least twenty-five more.

In closing, General Ludington says: "I take pleasure in acknowledging the faithful and efficient services of the clerical force in this office, to whom credit is due for successful efforts to prevent the great volume of work from falling in arrears. I desire to express my full appreciation of the zealous and helpful co-operation extended to me by all the officials of the corps in the administrations of the affairs of the Department."

THE ARMY

Secretary of War—Elihu Root.
Asst. Secretary of War—Wm. Cary Sanger.
Commander—Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles.
Adjutant General—Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin.

SPECIAL ORDERS NOV. 6, H.Q.A.

Contract Surg. Francis M. McAllum, to Fort Sheridan.

The leave granted Capt. Isaac Erwin, 30th Inf., extended nine days.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, 14th Cav., extended ten days.

Second Lieut. Edward N. Johnston, C.E., will, when able to travel, proceed to Washington Barracks for duty with 3d Battalion Engineers and at Engineer School of Application.

First Lieut. George W. England, 6th Inf., transferred from Co. I to K, of that regiment.

Capt. James S. Tomkins, relieved from duty at New Jersey Military Academy, Freehold.

Major Gen. Arthur McArthur relieved from temporary command of the Department of the East, and with his authorized aids, will return to Chicago and resume command of the Department of Lakes.

Col. Charles F. Humphrey, A.Q.M., General, relieved duty Philippines, and to New York City and assume charge of general depot of the Quartermaster's Department.

Major John R. Williams, A.C., to service in Adjutant's Department.

The following changes of stations of assistant adjutant generals are ordered: Major Charles J. Crane, Inf., relieved duty Headquarters Department of California, and to Governor's Island, Department of the East, for duty; Major John R. Williams, A.C., to San Francisco, Department California, for duty as assistant to Adjutant General of that Department; Capt. John Robertson, 27th Inf., and Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., to join regiment in the Philippines.

2d Lieut. Nat F. Jamieson, A.C., to Fort Baker, Cal.

The following officers rank from Oct. 28, and assigned to regiments as indicated: 2d Lieut. Townsend Whelen to 15th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Ralph W. Kingman to 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph F. Ware to 21st Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hugh M. Kelly to 26th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry L. Jordan to 21st Inf.

RECESS ARMY PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS

Cavalry.
Capt. Homer W. Wheeler, 5th Cav., to be major, Oct. 29, 1902, vice Wright, 9th Cav., retired; 1st Lieut. Samuel F. Dallam, 5th Cav., to be captain, Oct. 29, 1902, vice Wheeler, 5th Cav., promoted; 2d Lieut. William R. Taylor, 3d Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, July 30, 1902, vice Koehrsperger, 3d Cav., promoted; 3d Lieut. John P. Hanson, 3d Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, Aug. 22, 1902, vice Ford, 3d Cav., promoted; 2d Lieut. William E. W. MacKinlay, 9th Cav., to be 1st lieutenant, Sept. 13, 1902, vice Lott, 9th Cav., promoted.

Infantry.
To be second lieutenants, with rank from Oct. 25, 1902, George Audley Derbyshire, of Virginia, Gate 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry assigned to the 23d Inf.; John R. Gordon, of Pennsylvania, to 9th Inf.; George S. Hamilton, at large, (sergeant, 118th Co., Coast Artillery), to 13th Inf.; Oscar Kemp Tolley, of Maryland, to 10th Inf.; Robert Patten Updyke, Minnesota, to 25th Inf.; Jennings C. Wise, of New York, to 9th Inf.; David Roy Gump, of Missouri, corporal, artillery corps, to 18th Inf.; Joseph Fulton Ware, of Virginia, to 21st Inf.; Harry Lightfoot Jordan, of Virginia, to 21st Inf.; Dean Halford, of the District of Columbia, to 2d Inf.; Ralph Willcox Kingman, at large, to 24th Inf.; Donald Davis Hay, of Pennsylvania, to 35th Inf.; Philip Graeme Wrightson, of Illinois, to 30th Inf.; George Watkins Howell, of Kentucky, to 2d Inf.; Stephen Morris Barlow, at large, to 4th Inf.; Bowers Davie, at large, to 6th Inf.; Henry Wyatt Fleet, of Indiana, to 2d Inf.; Francis Henry Burr, of Vermont, to 2d Inf.; John Chowning Ashburn, of Ohio, to 5th Inf.; Robert Truman Phiney, of Vermont, to 12th Inf.; Charles E. T. Lull, of New Jersey, to 13th Inf.; Hugh Marsh Kelly, of Kentucky, to 35th Inf.; Townsend Whelen, of Pennsylvania, to 15th Inf.; John Wesley Hyatt, of Virginia, to 16th Inf.; Horatio Knight Bradford, of the District of Columbia, to 17th Inf.

Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry
To be 1st lieutenants: 2d Lieut. Richard H. Polillon, Jr., Aug. 1, 1902 vice Pritchard, appointed 2d lieutenant, U.S.A.; 2d Lieut. William S. Woodruff, Oct. 30, 1902, vice Derbyshire, appointed 2d lieutenant, U.S.A.

To be 2d lieutenant: Samuel S. Bryant, (late sergeant, Troop A, 6th Cav.), Oct. 23, 1902.

COURT MARTIAL OF OFFICER.

G. O. 48, SEPT. 26, DEPT. OF NORTH PHILIPPINES.
Publishes the proceedings of A.G.C.M., at Manila, P.I., of which Col. Cyrus B. Roberts, 2d U.S. Inf., was president, and 2d Lieut. Winslow H. Reaves, A.C., was judge advocate, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edgar, asst. surg., U.S.A.

Charge 1.—Behaving with disrespect toward his commanding officer, in violation of the 20th Article of War.
Charge 2.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

Flea—"Not guilty."
Findings—"Guilty."

Sentence—"To be reprimanded by the reviewing authority." The sentence was approved by Major General Davis, who, in reviewing the proceedings, said: "In this case 1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edgar, asst. surg., U.S.N., was accused of (a) disrespectful words and actions toward his commanding officer; (b) violation of Army regulations by ignoring the required channels of communication, and (c) sending communications to the headquarters of his brigade commander with the purpose and intention of injuring his commanding officer. A court composed of his brother officers has found him guilty of these serious breaches of discipline after a trial during which the facts upon which the charges were based were practically undisputed and a good deal of time was devoted to the consideration of irrelevant matters introduced by the defense on the theory, apparently, that if the accused could justify his course as officer in charge of sanitary conditions in the town of Binan during the preceding cholera epidemic, he would make good his right to disregard the requirements of military discipline. It seems necessary to remind Lieutenant Edgar that he is a military staff officer as well as a medical man; that the obligations he has assumed in the one character are not incompatible with his duties in the other, and that it is his duty to reconcile them under all circumstances. There is always above him a commanding officer, and that his own responsibility ceases, and his own functions terminate at the boundary beyond which lies the domain of that commanding officer, whose responsibility can be shared with no one. The failure to show the proper respect towards his commanding officer, and the attempt to discredit and injure him of which Lieutenant Edgar has been found guilty are grave military offenses which are but lightly punished with a reprimand. The reviewing authority trusts that the lesson will be heeded by Lieutenant Edgar, and that he will in future better comprehend and appreciate the relation in which he stands to his commanding officer."

G. O. 100 Oct. 25, 1902, H.Q.A., A. G. O.
Publishes rates of pay for communications by telegraph.

G. O. 35, OCT. 24, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Designates the months of November and December, 1902, and January, February and March, 1903, as the period of instruction in schools for non-commissioned officers and for post schools. Practical instruction in drill and other military exercises will be given when practicable.

G. O. 36, OCT. 27, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Lieut. Col. George Andrews, A.A.G., is announced as adjutant general of the Department.

G. O. 37, OCT. 28, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA.
Publishes instructions relative to Requisitions.

G. O. 32, OCT. 28, DEPT. OF LAKES.
Announces that the six months beginning Nov. 1, 1902, and ending April 30, 1903, are designated as the ensuing annual period for officers' schools at all posts in this Department, and issues the necessary instructions in connection therewith.

CIRCULAR OCT. 29, 1902, WAR DEPARTMENT.
Publishes an executive order relative to the subject of political contributions. Any official in the Federal Service may, without jeopardy to his official standing, contribute or not, exactly as he pleases; provided he obeys the sections of the Civil Service Act referred to.

G.O., OCT. 20, CORPS OF ENGINEERS.
Announces the death of Col. George H. Mendell, Corps of Engineers, retired, which occurred at San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 19, 1902, heretofore noted in the Army and Navy Journal. After giving the record of the deceased, Brigadier General Gillespie, in concluding the order, says: "Colonel Mendell's record for distinguished service, his high attainments, his purity of life, and his sincerity of purpose in all matters relating either to private or to official work, have never been excelled by any officer whose record has appeared upon the rolls of the Army."

G. O. 22, SEPT. 8, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.
Major James N. Allison, commissary, having reported, is announced as chief commissary of the Department, with station at Cebu, Cebu, P.I., relieving Capt. Frank D. Ely, commissary, 29th Inf.

G. O. 195, SEPT. 30, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.
The undersigned in compliance with G.O. No. 78, H.Q.A., dated Washington, D.C., July 14, 1902, hereby relinquishes command of the Division or the Philippines, and on taking leave of officers and men serving in the Division takes pleasure in citing attention to G.O. No. 66, H.Q.A., dated July 4, 1902 (vide G.O. No. 150, c.s., these headquarters). No words of mine can express appreciation of services of troops serving in the Division during the past fifteen months better than those of the honorable Secretary of War for the President of the United States.

ADNA R. CHAFFEE, Major General, U.S.A.

G. O. 194, SEPT. 30, DIV. OF THE PHILIPPINES.
The undersigned assumes command of the Division of the Philippines. Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th U.S. Cav., and 1st Lieut. Hubert L. Wignmore, Corps of Engineers, are announced as aides-de-camp.

GEO. W. DAVIS, Major General, U.S.A.

G. O. 23, SEPT. 30, DEPT. OF SOUTH PHILIPPINES.
1st Lieut. William D. Forsyth, 15th Cav., having reported, is announced as aide-de-camp to Brigadier General Wade, U.S.A.

G. O. 25, SEPT. 10, FIFTH SEP. BRIGADE.
The verbal orders of the 25th ultimo of Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A., appointing 2d Lieut. J. H. Howard, 9th U.S. Cav., acting aide-de-camp on his personal staff, are confirmed and made of record.
By command of Brigadier General Baldwin:
ROBERT H. NOBLE, Captain 3d U.S. Inf., A.G.

G. O. 36, OCT. 21, DEPT. OF COLORADO.
Major A. C. Sharpe, U.S. Inf., A.G., will in addition to his present duties, take charge of the office of the inspector general of the Department during the temporary absence on leave of Major James A. Irons, U.S. Inf., inspector general.
By command of Brigadier General Funston:
A. C. SHARPE, Major of Infantry, A.G.

G. O. 16, OCT. 24, DEPT. OF DAKOTA.
Announces that the period from Nov. 1 to the 30th day of the following April having been designated as the period in which officers' schools for posts, aggregating ninety (90) school days, shall be held, post commanders are directed to prepare and forward to these headquarters for approval not later than Nov. 10, proposed schedules giving the dates, the days of the week, and the hours thereof upon which school sessions will be held and the titles of subjects to be recited upon each day.

G. O. 38, OCT. 25, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.
Gives instructions for the holding of Officers' Schools at posts in this department.

The school season for non-commissioned officers will extend from Dec. 1, 1902, to March 31, 1903.

Between Dec. 1, 1902, and March 31, 1903, such outdoor exercises will be held during fair weather as post commanders may direct within the scope of Drill Regulations, and Butts' Manual of Physical Drill, and athletic games will be encouraged.

G.O. 40, OCT. 30, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., aide-de-camp, is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as assistant to the Inspector General of the Department.

By Command of Major General Bates:

E. J. McCLERNAND, Major of Cavalry, A.G.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. John C. Bates, U.S.A., commanding the Department, accompanied by Capt. Horace M. Reeve, 17th Inf., aide-de-camp, will proceed to Fort Niobrara, Neb., and Fort Robinson, Neb., and make the annual inspection of these posts. (Oct. 23, D.M.)

Brig. Gen. William A. Kobbé, and Lieut. Col. George E. Pond, Deputy Q.M.G., U.S.A., Chief Q.M. of the Department, will proceed to Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and Fort Keogh, Mont., on inspection duty. (Oct. 17, D.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Q.M. Sergt. James J. McDonald, having been tried by G. C. M. at Vancouver Barracks, Wash., and found guilty of drunkenness, and absence without leave, was sentenced: "To forfeit ten (10) dollars of his pay." (Oct. 20, D.Col.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Harry S. Ogilvie, now at Crawford, Nebraska, will be sent to Fort Grant, Arizona, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Richard J. Kemball who will be sent to Manila. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

Q.M. Sergt. Frederick Staples, not at No. 106 Greenville, avenue, Jersey City, N.J., is relieved from further duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will report at Fort Greble, R.I., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Homer W. Newman, who will be sent to Manila. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

Q.M. Sergt. Peter N. Merz, is transferred to Fort Porter, New York, to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Nathan Cahn who will be sent to Manila. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

Sergt. Berndt Widell, to Fort Screven, Ga., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Peter Coffenberg, who will be sent to Manila. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Post Com. Sergt. Lucius W. Beardslee, transport Meade, San Francisco, is transferred to Fort Fremont, S.C., for duty. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. William M. Crofton, commissary, 1st Inf., is extended to include Nov. 25, 1902. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William M. Crofton, commissary, 1st Inf., will proceed to join his regiment upon the expiration of his present leave. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Robert A. Tarbet is transferred to Fort Delaware, Del., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Paul Lucas, who will be sent to Manila to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. James Hanaghan. Sergeant Hanaghan will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Levi N. Borton is transferred to Fort Mansfield, R.I. (Nov. 4, D. Cal.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Alexander Nelson will be sent to Fort Hancock, N. J., to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. John Wilson, who will be sent to Manila, to relieve Post Commissary Sergt. Charles Karsten. Sergt. Karsten will be sent to San Francisco. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Contract Dental Surg. Alexander P. Bacon will proceed to Fort Lincoln, N.D., Fort Keogh, Mont., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., Fort Harrison, Mont., Fort Missoula, Mont., Fort Assiniboine, Mont., Fort Meade, S.D., for temporary duty to examine all officers and enlisted men requiring dental work and to treat those only who urgently need it. (Oct. 25, H.Q.A.)

Leave for one month to take effect on or about Nov. 8, 1902, is granted Contract Surg. Harry C. Many, Fort Riley, Kan. (Oct. 22, D.M.)

Contract Dental Surg. William C. Fisher, from duty at Fort Wayne, Mich., to Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (Oct. 25, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert N. Winn, Asst. Surg. Fort Riley, Kan. (Oct. 25, D.M.)

Acting Hospital Steward William H. Ward, Hospital Corps, to report at Fort Missoula, Mont., for duty. (Oct. 21, D.D.)

Capt. William E. Purviance, asst. surg., from duty at the U.S. General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., to Chicago, Ill., and assume the duties of attending surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Frederick W. Wengenroth, will be sent to the General Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment in the hospital. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. James Carroll, asst. surg., recently appointed, will report to the Surgeon General of the Army for assignment to duty as assistant curator of the Army Medical Museum. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Wallace DeWitt, asst. surg., will report to Washington, D.C., Nov. 6, 1902, at the Army Medical Museum for instruction. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

The following named assistant surgeons, recently appointed, will report Nov. 6, 1902, at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C. for instruction: 1st Lieut. Louis C. Duncan, Meriden, Kan.; 1st Lieut. Edward M. Talbot, Falls Church, Va.; 1st Lieut. John A. Clark, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. Noel I. Barron, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. J. Morgan Coffin, Phoenixville, Pa.; 1st Lieut. John W. Hamner, Franklin, Tenn.; 1st Lieut. Levy M. Hathaway, Owensboro, Ky.; 1st Lieut. Alexander Murray, Alexandria, Va.; 1st Lieut. Philip W. Huntington, Washington, D.C.; 1st Lieut. James D. Flife, Charlottesville, Va.; 1st Lieut. William A. Powell, Cairo, Ga.; 1st Lieut. Leon T. LeWald, N.Y. City, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. Jesse R. Harris, Kenmore, N.Y.; 1st Lieut. George H. Scott, Butler, Pa.; 1st Lieut. Edwin D. Kilbourne, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Robert L. Carswell, Chattanooga, Tenn. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Charles F. Morse, asst. surg., is relieved from duty at Fort Mansfield, and will proceed from that post to Washington, D.C. (Nov. 3, D.E.)

The remains of the late Pvt. Jesse D. Snyder, Hospital Corps, who died at Fort Myer, were interred Oct. 29, with military honors at Arlington Cemetery.

Contract Surg. Harold D. Corbuser, will proceed without delay from Fort Columbus, to Fort Mansfield, for temporary duty. (Nov. 3, D.E.)

Capt. Francis M. McCullum, asst. surg., is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 5, 1902. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Contract Surg. William T. Baird, is extended one month. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

Hospital Steward Samuel J. Harris, Hospital Corps, now at No. 271 West Madison street, Louisville, Ky., from duty at Fort McDowell, Cal., to Fort Revere, Mass., for duty. (Vedado Cuba, Oct. 28.)

Major Walter Reed, surg., to Fort H. G. Wright, New York, for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon the epidemic of typhoid fever among the troops quartered at that post during the recent maneuvers in that vicinity. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

Col. Charles Smart, asst. surg. gen., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Logan, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

Hospital Steward Henry Roepke will be sent Nov. 1 to report on the transport Logan, to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 29, D. Cal.)

Hospital Stewards James H. Bass, John S. Fair and John H. West will be sent on the Army transport Logan to the Philippine Islands. (Oct. 27, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major Richard W. Johnson, surg. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. F. M. C. Usher, asst. surg., Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 24, D. Cal.)

Major Ralph S. Porter, surg., is honorably discharged, to take effect Nov. 15, 1902. (Nov. 4, H.Q.A.)

Contract Surg. Richard J. Price, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, will proceed to Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Benjamin J. Edger, Jr., asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Robert E. Grubbs, asst. surg., to temporary duty at the General Hospital, San Francisco. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

Major Jerome A. Watrous, paymaster, to Chattanooga, Tenn., for temporary duty. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

Capt. John P. Minor is honorably discharged, to take effect Dec. 10, 1902. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days is granted Major Harry O. Perley, surgeon. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

Acting Hospital Steward Charles H. Donovan, is transferred to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Nov. 15, 1902, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Sherwood A. Cheney, C.E., Fort Leavenworth, Kan. (Oct. 2, D.M.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

1st Lieut. Edward P. O'Hern, O.D., from duty at Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to take effect Nov. 15, 1902, and will then take station at New York City, for duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

Ord. Sergt. J. Mason will proceed to Fort Sumter, S.C., for duty. (Vedado Cuba, Oct. 28.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

1st Lieut. Frank E. Lyman, Jr., Signal Corps, from duty in the Division of the Philippines, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

1ST CAVALRY-COL. A. B. WELLS.

The resignation by 2d Lieut. Eugene Van N. Bissell, 1st Cav., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect Nov. 3, 1902. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

3D CAVALRY-COL. A. E. WOODSON.

The troops of the 3d Cavalry, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., are relieved from further duty in this Department, and will proceed, dismounted, to stations as follows: Field and Staff, 2d Squadron, and Troop E, to Boise Barracks, Idaho; Troop F, to Fort Yates, N.Dak. (Oct. 30, D. Cal.)

5TH CAVALRY-COL. A. G. HENNISSEE.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Hamilton Foley, 5th Cav., is further extended to include Nov. 24.

6TH CAVALRY-COL. A. SMITH.

Leave for twenty days is granted Major John Pitcher, 6th Cav., Fort Yellowstone, Wyo. (Oct. 24, D.D.)

Sick leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert J. Woude, 6th Cav., San Francisco, Cal. (Oct. 23, D. Cal.)

7TH CAVALRY-COL. C. A. COOLIDGE.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Nov. 15, is granted Capt. M. C. Butler, 7th Cav. (Nov. 1, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about Nov. 15, is granted Capt. Edward Anderson, 7th Cav. (Nov. 2, D.E.)

8TH CAVALRY-COL. L. H. RUCKER.

The seven days' leave granted Veterinarian Harry F. Steele, 8th Cav., is extended twenty-three days with permission to apply for a further extension of one month. (Oct. 23, D.M.)

10TH CAVALRY-COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Owing to exceptional circumstances, leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Myron B. Bowditch, 10th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., to take effect at such time in December next as will least interfere, with his instruction as a student officer. (Oct. 24, D. Colo.)

13TH CAVALRY-COL. E. M. HAYES.

The leave granted Capt. Guy H. Preston, 13th Cav., is extended one month. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

14TH CAVALRY-COL. T. C. LEBE.

The leave granted Col. Thomas C. Lebe, 14th Cav., is extended one month. (Nov. 4, H.Q.A.)

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. James N. Munro, 14th Cav., is extended one month and ten days. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

COL. W. F. RANDOLPH, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

1st Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Field Art., now at Fort Riley, Kan., will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., as an instructor at the General Service and Staff College. (Oct. 23, D.M.)

Capt. Edward H. Catlin, A.C., will assume charge of the recruiting station at Columbus, Ohio, upon the departure of Captain Woodward. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Artillery Corps are ordered: Major Walter Howe from duty with the battalion of field artillery at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., and will proceed to Governor's Island, N.Y., for duty as assistant to the inspector general Dept. East; Major Harry R. Anderson from duty at Fort Riley, to Fort Ethan Allen, for duty with the battalion of field artillery at that post. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Edward H. Catlin, A.C., is transferred from the 55th Co. C.A., to the unassigned list. He is detailed for general recruiting service and will proceed to No. 22 1-2 North High street, Columbus, Ohio. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced: Capt. Edward Kimmel, promoted (from 1st Lieut., A.C.) with rank from Sept. 11, 1902, to the 29th Co., C.A., Capt. Wright Smith, promoted (from 1st Lieut., A.C.) with rank from Sept. 20, 1902, to the 113th Co., C.A. (Oct. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William C. Davis, A.C., is transferred from the 39th Co., C.A., to the unassigned list. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Charles G. Woodward, A.C., is transferred from the 18th Co., C.A., to the 11th Battery, Field Art. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Major William B. Homer, A.C., is extended one month. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

1st Lieut. Louis S. Chappelle, A.C., from duty at Camp Skagway, Alaska, and will join his company at Fort Flagler, Wash. (Oct. 20, D. Col.)

Col. Frank G. Smith, A.C., to Fort Preble, Me., and assume command of the Artillery District of Portland, vice Col. John R. Myrick, A.C., relieved. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

Corp. A. A. Smith, 2d Co., Havana, has been promoted to Sergeant. Corp. C. Frantwein, 57th Co., Fort Washington, has been promoted to Sergeant. Chap. R. W. Springer will conduct the Post School. (Fort Washington, Oct. 29.)

Capt. G. T. Patterson, A.C., is detached in charge of Post School (Fort Mansfield, Oct. 29.)

1st Lieut. H. M. Merriam, A.C., is detailed Fire Marshal. (Fort Totten, Oct. 30.)

Corp. W. B. Bately, 56th Co., San Juan, has been promoted to Sergeant.

Corp. W. H. Ashworth, 2d Band, Havana, has been promoted to Sergeant.

1st Lieut. J. S. Johnston, A.C., is detailed in charge of Post School. (Fort Greble, Nov. 1.)

Sergt. Major M. H. Anthony, junior grade, Havana, Cuba, has been appointed to the senior grade.

1st Lieut. P. C. Haines, Jr., A.C., will take charge of Signal Light (Jackson Barracks, Oct. 22.)

Corps. Ben Gasson and U. S. Webb, 57th Co., Fort Totten, have been promoted to Sergeants.

Lieut. J. M. Dunn, A.C., is detailed Q.M., and Commissary. (Fort Hancock, Oct. 29.)

Lieut. J. M. Wheeler, A.C., is detailed Ord. and Range Officer. (Fort Hancock, Oct. 29.)

Leave for one month is granted Major William P. Duvall, A.C., at the expiration of which he will stand relieved from special duty at Fort Columbus, and proceed to Fort Williams, Me. (Nov. 1, D.E.)

1st Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, A.C., is transferred from the 26th Co., C.A., to the 71st Co. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

The following assignments of officers of the Artillery Corps, recently promoted, are announced:

Lieut. Col. John P. Story, promoted to colonel, rank Oct. 15, 1902; assigned to C.A.

Major Louis V. Caziare, promoted to Lieutenant colonel, rank Oct. 15, 1902; assigned to C.A.

1st Lieut. Leo F. Foster, promoted to captain, rank Feb. 1, 1902; assigned to C.A.

1st Lieut. Percy Willis, promoted to captain, rank Apr. 5, 1902; assigned to 71st Co., C.A.

1st Lieut. F. Stewart, Jr., promoted to captain, rank June 3, 1902; assigned to 53d Co., C.A.

1st Lieut. Joseph B. Douglas, promoted to captain, rank June 15, 1902; assigned to 66th Co., C.A.

1st Lieut. Hudson T. Patten, promoted to captain, rank July 2, 1902; assigned to 10th Co., C.A.

1st Lieut. Harrison Hall, promoted to captain, rank July 30, 1902; assigned to 78th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Wm. A. Covington, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 4, 1901; assigned to 60th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 4, 1901; assigned to 16th Batty., F. Art.

2d Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Nov. 4, 1901; assigned to 68th Co., C.A.

2d Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, promoted to first lieutenant, rank Jan. 31, 1902; assigned to 85th Co., C.A.

Capt. Foster will report to the C.O., Artillery District of Charleston, for duty in that district.

Capt. Douglas and Lieuts. Abbott and Taylor will join their respective companies. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

Capt. Wirt Robinson is transferred from the 10th Co., C.A., to the 18th Co., C.A. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

3D INFANTRY-COL. J. H. PAGE.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Oct. 23, D.L.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Nov. 10, 1902, is granted Capt. William P. Jackson, 3d Inf., Fort Thomas, Ky. (Oct. 23, D.L.)

5TH INFANTRY-COL. C. L. DAVIS.

1st Lieut. Howard C. Price, 5th Inf., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the Army transport Logan, to sail Nov. 1. (Oct. 28, D. Cal.)

10TH INFANTRY-COL. C. H. NOBLE.

The sick leave granted Major Robert C. Van Vleet, 10th Inf., (then captain, commissary, 10th Inf.) is extended two months. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

Chaplain Bernard Kelly, 10th Inf., now at an Francisco, Cal., will proceed to his home, to await retirement. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

12TH INFANTRY-COL. J. W. BUBB.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Van Leer Willis, 12th Inf., Alde-de-Camp. (Oct. 25, D.M.)

15TH INFANTRY-COL. H. C. WARD.

Leave for three months is granted 1st Lieut. Ernest M. Reeve, 15th Inf. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. Frank A. Ayl, 15th Inf. (Oct. 31, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. George E. Stewart, 15th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. Will T. May, 15th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Ward, 15th Inf. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

The leave granted Capt. John Cotter, 15th Inf., is extended two months, with permission to go beyond sea. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

16TH INFANTRY-COL. B. D. PRICE.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Nov. 25, is granted Capt. P. H. Mullay, 16th Inf. (Oct. 31, D.E.)

19TH INFANTRY-COL. E. RICE.

The extension of leave granted 1st Lieut. Josephus S. Cecil, 19th Inf., is further extended one month. (Nov. 4, H.Q.A.)

20TH INFANTRY-COL. W. S. McCASKEY.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. John B. Rodman, 20th Inf., is extended two months. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

22D INFANTRY-COL. J. MILLER.

1st Lieut. David L. Stone, 22d Inf., will be relieved from duty at the post and will proceed to Fort Crook, Neb., for duty. (Oct. 28, D.M.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Henry A. Ripley, 22d Inf., is extended one month. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

24TH INFANTRY-COL. L. A. MATILE.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. James E. McDonald, 24th Inf. (Nov. 4, H.Q.A.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1902, is granted 1st Lieut. James D. Taylor, Jr., 24th Inf. (Nov. 4, H.Q.A.)

25TH INFANTRY-COL. A. H. ROWMAN.

Leave for fourteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Charles F. Bates, 25th Inf., Fort Niobrara, Neb. (Oct. 22, D.M.)

Capt. Michael J. Lenihan, 25th Inf., upon the expiration of the leave granted him, will proceed to join his regiment. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

PORTO RICO REGIMENT-COL. J. A. BUCHANAN.

1st Lieut. Miles K. Taubee, Porto Rico Reg., now at Henry Barracks, Cayey, P.R., will proceed to Mayaguez, P.R., for duty. (Oct. 15, D.P.R.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are announced:

Major Homer W. Wheeler (promoted from captain, 5th Cav.), to the 9th Cav., to date from Oct. 29, 1902, vice Wright, retired. Major Wheeler will join his regiment.

Capt. Samuel F. Dallam (promoted from 1st lieutenant, 5th Cav.), to the 5th Cav., Troop G, to date from Oct. 29, 1902, vice Wheeler, promoted. Captain Dallam will join his troop. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 28, 1902, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified:

2d Lieut. George A. Derbyshire (appointed while serving as 1st lieutenant, Porto Rico Regiment), to the 23d Inf. He will join his regiment.

2d Lieut. Jennings C. Wise (appointed from civil life), to the 9th Inf. He will report at Fort Columbus, N.Y., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station.

2d Lieut. George W. Ewell (appointed from civil life), to the 3d Inf. He will join his regiment at Fort Thomas, Ky.

2d Lieut. Bowers Davis (appointed from civil life), to the 6th Inf. He will report at Fort Myer, Va., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station.

2d Lieut. Robert T. Phinney (appointed from civil life), to the 12th Inf. He will report at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. (Nov. 4, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 28, 1902, are assigned to regiments as specified:

2d Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull (appointed from civil life), to the 13th Inf.

2d Lieut. Charles S. Hamilton (appointed while serving as sergeant, 118th Co., C.A., to the 13th Inf. He will report at Fort Terry, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station.

2d Lieut. Horatio K. Bradford (appointed from civil life), to the 17th Inf., will report at Fort Myer, for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station.

2d Lieut. Stephen M. Barlow (appointed from civil life), to the 4th Inf., will report at Fort Myer for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station.

2d Lieut. Oscar K. Tolley (appointed from civil life), to the 14th Inf., will report at Fort McHenry, Md., for temporary duty, and upon completion will join his proper station.

2d Lieut. John R. Doyle (appointed from civil life), to the 2nd Inf., will report at Fort Columbus, N. Y., for temporary duty, and upon the completion will join his proper station. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

The following named second lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 17, 1902, are assigned to regiments as hereinafter specified:

Arthur R. Jones, sergeant Troop F, 4th Cav., to 3d Cav., A.

Albert H. Mueller, corporal, Troop G, 2d Cav., to 8th Cav., I.

LeRoy D. Lewis, sergeant Troop L, 1st Cav., to 4th Cav., D.

James W. Devall, first sergeant, Troop H, 12th Cav., to 10th Cav., F.

Allan F. McLean, sergeant, Troop D, 4th Cav., to 7th Cav., G.

Herman C. Dilworth, first sergeant, Troop A, 8th Cav., to 10th Cav., M.

David B. Talley, sergeant, Troop D, 8th Cav., to 2d Cav., K.

Gordon L. Early, corporal, Troop B, 1st Cav., to 8th Cav., C.

Gulielmus V. Heldt, sergeant, 118th Co., C.A., to 12th Inf., B.

Samuel J. Sutherland, private, Co. E, 251 Inf., to 13th Inf., A.

Edmund B. Iglehart, corporal, Troop I, 13th Cav., to 3d Inf., A.

Emory S. Adams, sergeant, Co. G, 2d Inf., to 14th Inf., B.

Ralph W. Drury, corporal, Co. E, 14th Inf., to 9th Inf., C.

John C. Fairfax, sergeant, Co. D, 11th Inf., to 21st Inf., M.

Fred C. Miller, corporal, Co. C, 14th Inf., to 23d Inf., C.

Walter J. Buttgenbach, sergeant, 60th Co., C.A., to 4th Inf., Q.

Charles L. Mitchell, sergeant, 41st Co., C.A., to 24th Inf., M.

Alfred Brandt, battalion sergeant-major, 10th Inf., to 25th Inf., B.

Robert J. West, sergeant, Co. D, 1st Inf., to 6th Inf., I.

Seelye A. Wallen, sergeant, Co. I, 5th Inf., to 25th Inf., K.

Eugene C. Ecker, corporal, Co. A, 5th Inf., to 9th Inf., D.

Morton Russell, battalion sergeant-major, 16th Inf., to 2d Inf., H.

Clorne H. Sampson, corporal, Co. C, 12th Inf., to 2d Inf., C.

Charles G. Sturtevant, hospital steward, U.S.A., to 9th Inf., H.

Albert Hardman, corporal, 15th Co., C.A., to 12th Inf., C.

John S. Hamilton, private, Co. E, 14th Inf., to 12th Inf., D.

F. F. Kutz, sergeant, Co. G, 5th Inf., to 13th Inf., L.

William E. Holliday, sergeant, 35th Co., C.A., to 17th Inf., M.

Frank B. Kobes, sergeant, Co. E, 10th Inf., to 14th Inf., C.

Norman H. Davis, sergeant, Troop C, 8th Cav., to 25th Inf., I.

Jesse M. Holmes, private, Co. G, 2d Inf., to 18th Inf., E.

Maynard A. Wells, sergeant, 47th Co., C.A., to 13th Inf., D.

James A. Roane, sergeant, Co. K, 17th Inf., to 21st Inf., L.

Joseph H. Hall, sergeant, 15th Batty, F. Art., to 17th Inf., F.

Hans O. Olson, sergeant, Troop C, 8th Cav., to 15th Inf., H.

Charles A. Thuis, corporal, 51st Co., C.A., to 23d Inf., F.

Leamont A. Donaldson, corporal, Co. E, 29th Inf., to 25th Inf., B.

Franklin T. Burt, sergeant, 118th Co., C.A., 24th Inf., B.

Rutherford S. Harris, private, 4th Batty, F. Art., to 21st Inf., K.

Lieut. Sampson will be assigned to a company by his regimental commander. The officers herein named will proceed not later than Dec. 10, to join their proper stations. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

The following named second lieutenants, recently appointed, with rank from Oct. 17, 1902, are assigned as hereinafter specified:

Officer Hope, sergeant, 24th Co., C.A., to 26th Co., C.A.

Franc Lecocq, first sergeant, 87th Co., C.A., to 15th Co., C.A.

John O'Neill, first sergeant, 74th Co., C.A., to 60th Co., C.A.

Thos. E. Murtaugh, sergeant, 110th Co., C.A., to 21st Co., C.A.

The officers herein named will proceed not later than Dec. 10, 1902, to join their proper stations. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. William Davis, Jr., is relieved by the Secretary of War from duty at the Ouachita College, Arkadelphia, Ark. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

Capt. William Davis, Jr., upon his own application, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Ohio Normal University, Ada, Ohio. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

The following named enlisted men are placed upon the retired list: Post Q.M. Sergt. William Meyer, 1st Sergt. George Kolby, 52d Co., C.A.; 1st Sergt. James Collins, 124th Co., C.A.; Cook John Lynch, 4th band, A.C. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Col. Charles W. Miner, 8th Inf.; Major Smith S. Leach, C.E.; Major Henry P. Birmingham, surg.; Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M.; Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, 6th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George M. Hoffman, C.E.; is appointed to meet at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for the purpose of inquiring into the water kam, for the purpose of inquiring into the water supply at that post. (Nov. 1, H.Q.A.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. John L. Tiernon, A.C.; Lieut. Col. William S. Stanton, C.E., and Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, A.C., is constituted to meet at Gerish Island, Me., at the call of the senior member, for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the amount of additional land which it will be necessary to acquire at Fort Foster, on that island. (Nov. 1, D.E.)

A board of officers to consist of Col. John P. Story, A.C.; Major John A. Lundeen, A.C.; Major Garland N. Whistler, A.C.; Capt. Erasmus M. Weaver, A.C.; George T. Bartlett, A.C., appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Va., Nov. 10, 1902, for the purpose of revising the Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery. (Nov. 5, H.Q.A.)

VARIOUS ITEMS.

In a communication regarding horse equipments supposed to be infected with "surra," Surgeon General O'Reilly says: "In my opinion, leather equipments can be sufficiently disinfected by ordinary processes to guard properly against 'surra.' In my opinion, it is not necessary to destroy equipments of horses that have been exposed to 'surra.' This disease is conveyed by the introduction of the living 'surra' parasite into the alimentary tract through the wet native grass grown in rice paddies, being used as forage, or through the agency of flies and other blood suckers by direct inoculation. The parasite is found almost exclusively in the blood and serous effusions and is only conveyed by fresh blood; as the parasite quickly dies when the blood clots, has stood for some time. It is, therefore, safe to say that horse equipments that have been used on 'surra' animals, even though they have been smeared with blood and other discharges from infected animals will not convey the disease, if these equipments have been exposed to the air sufficiently to dry any discharge that may have contaminated them. In this respect 'surra' is entirely different from glanders."

Electrician Sergt. James H. Wetherholt, Fort Fremont, S.C., is transferred to Fort Baker, Cal. (Oct. 30, H.Q.A.)

The following named officers, now at San Francisco, are honorably discharged from the service of the U.S. to take effect Dec. 9, 1902, their services being no longer required: Majors Thomas B. Anderson, Robert P. Robins; Charles H. Andrews, and Frank H. Titus, surgs. U.S.V.; Captains George W. Daywalt, James K. Stockard, Clarence H. Long, George K. Sims, William Alden, Willis J. Raynor, asst. surgs. U.S.V. (Nov. 3, H.Q.A.)

BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

The annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification is dated Oct. 1, 1902. It describes the personnel of the force, quotes the clause in the last Army appropriation bill providing for its maintenance and asks for \$200,000 to continue its work. Of the \$321,112.01 available at the beginning of the year, \$106,396.53 has been expended. It is believed that no device presented to the board and promising usefulness in the military service has been neglected, and the party presenting such has in every case been given encouragement. Such, at least, has been the earnest purpose of the board. As a result of the first experiment ever made in firing at shields and dummy guns on mounts capable of being traversed, the board is confirmed in its previous recommendation that all coast defence guns on non-disappearing barbette mounts should be provided with protective shields. Further experiments in this line have been provided for and are under way. It was the unanimous opinion of the members of the board present "that the tests witnessed conclusively demonstrate the necessity and value of shields for coast-defence guns, and confirms the opinion of the board as expressed in its action of June 5, 1901."

An exhaustive test of field artillery material has been conducted extending over a period of eight months. While the test has been completed, the board has not yet made any definite recommendations as to the adoption of a type rapid-fire field gun. It having been found impracticable to carry out the experiments in fire control and direction originally intended to take place at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., the work has been transferred to Pensacola Harbor, Florida, and satisfactory progress has been made in the experimental installation in that place. The test will be conducted this fall.

Experiments have been conducted or are to be made with the Brown 10-inch wire-wound gun, the Bofors' cast-steel 15 cm gun, the Vickers-Maxim 6-inch with mount, the Emery 12-inch elevating carriage, the McClean, Hotchkiss and Vickers automatic one-pounders, Rice's shelter tent and blanket roll, the Orndorf woven gun slings, Hoff's pouch for first aid pocket, Shipp's shortened service small arm, Parker's carriage for machine guns, Manning's ammunition cart, the Lanz caisson, the Merriam pack, and the ammunition cart for water carriers.

No conclusion has yet been reached concerning these. The three automatic guns are to be tried in competition.

The competitive test of field artillery materials commenced by the board at Sandy Hook on Oct. 17, 1901, and was continued at that place, and subsequently at Fort Riley, before the board or its representatives, up to the end of June. Comprehensive data were obtained, but no definite action had been taken by the board up to the end of the fiscal year.

The 10-inch pneumatic carriage having failed to fulfill the acceptance requirements, it has been dismantled and removed from the proving ground.

The report of the committee on the 10-inch Howell disappearing carriage, which was approved, states that "the traversing and retraction mechanism are crude and unsatisfactory, and much inferior to those found in the present service carriages, but it is also the opinion of the committee that neither of these features is an essential part of the Howell disappearing system."

During the past year the carriage has been dismantled and removed to make room for the engineering work on fortifications in progress on the site of the old proving battery.

The horizontal base range-finder of Capt. H. C. Davis, Art. Corps, the Parkhurst clip, Phillips' universal differences disk, Clark's ballistic board, Prentiss' dial telegraph have not been recommended for adoption.

The board has made allotments aggregating \$50,000 for experiments to be conducted under the direction of Dr. S. P. Langley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, with his aerodrome for navigating the air. This sum has been exhausted, and the work is now going on from a fund at the disposal of Dr. Langley. No more need be said at this time than that the progress of the work is satisfactory.

No satisfactory intrenching tool has yet been obtained.

A few reports on the Luger automatic pistol have been received, but so far the number has not been great enough for the board to form an opinion of the service value of the arm. The tests are still in progress. Of Colt's automatic pistol 200 have been purchased for trial. Concerning the exhaustive tests of a fire control system at Pensacola, Major G. N. Whistler, Artillery Corps, the officers in immediate charge of the installation reported, under date of July 10, 1902, "it will be sufficiently advanced to begin the drill and instruction in its use preparatory to the test, during the month of August."

A statement of the weight of the equipment of a U.S. soldier is given by the board as follows:

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Clothing on person	11	1 1/2
Rifle and equipments	26	13 3/4
Haversack and contents	9	10 1/4
Canteen, tin cup, etc.	1	8 1/2
3 pints water	3	0
Blanket bag and clothing	24	14
Total	76	15 1/2

The board calls attention to the recommendation contained in its last annual report and urges the necessity of providing an adequate supply of ammunition and other material needed for service and for the thorough practical instruction of the men in charge of the guns.

The allowance for each company of coast artillery should not be less than 21 rounds per year for practice with the 8-inch, 10-inch, or 12-inch rifles, or 12-inch rifled mortars, and not less than 24 rounds per company for the 4-inch, 4.7-inch, 5-inch, or 6-inch rapid fire guns, and not less than 30 rounds for the 6-pounder or 15-pounder rapid-fire guns. The present allowance for subcaliber and machine gun practice should be continued. It is also recommended that all target practice, except subcaliber, should be with full service charges, of smokeless powder. The present allowance of ammunition has not been sufficient to thoroughly test the guns after their installation. The board renews the recommendation contained in its last two annual reports that steps be taken at an early date to provide

the coast artillery personnel with suitable ranges and other facilities for carrying out each year a system of practical drill and target practice with heavy guns under conditions approximating those of actual service.

The board desires also to put on record the remark incorporated in the report of its artillery committee in regard to the conduct of the very successful test of the mortars at Portland, Me., as follows: "An attentive study of the report of the board of artillery officers charged with the recent test of mortar fire in Portland Harbor, Me., shows that they—Colonel Myrick, Captain Harlow and Captain Bailey—conducted their work with great zeal, industry, and professional skill, and they deserve congratulations on its very successful completion."

REPORT OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL.

In his annual report Lieut. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, commanding the Army, says: "During the past year there have been no serious engagements, except that of the troops under Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, in Mindanao, P.I., with the Moros. For the number of men engaged this was a very spirited and desperate engagement. Our forces were commanded by one of the most experienced and efficient officers of the Army, whose record has always been of the highest order, and his achievement, together with that of the troops, in this engagement, made another chapter of fortitude, tenacity, and heroic sacrifice in the history of American arms."

"In the first paragraph of his report, Major General Brooke alludes to a subject that has been referred to in several communications, and one which, in my opinion, requires attention and readjustment, namely, the geographical limits of the departments. It will be observed that the Department of the East embraces not only the troops on the entire Atlantic coast and part of the Gulf coast, but also a large number stationed in the interior, as well as those located in Cuba and Porto Rico, while two other departments include principally only the troops located in single States. It must be apparent that this is out of proper proportion and not adapted to the best administration of military affairs."

Attention is called to the reports of Department commanders showing the need of additional quarters for troops, and General Miles says: "I believe it would be advisable to divide the appropriations made by Congress for military buildings and grounds and for transportation between the geographical departments in proportion to the number of troops in each, the same to be used to construct and keep in order the necessary public buildings under the excellent system that formerly prevailed. I also call attention to the incomplete condition of the fortifications, especially on the Pacific coast, where millions have been expended in engineering and ordnance work, and yet the commands have not been properly supplied with ammunition, electrical plants, and other appliances essential to the effective use of these fortifications in actual warfare."

"The withdrawal of the troops from Cuba, the reduction of the garrison in Porto Rico to the minimum, and the reduction by at least one-half in the number of troops serving in the Philippine Islands, render it necessary to provide additional accommodations for the shelter of troops that are required to be stationed within the United States, and the appropriation for the next year should be largely increased."

"The condition of the Indians is quite satisfactory, and there has been no disturbance of importance among them during the last twelve months. This is accounted for principally by three reasons: First, just and humane treatment of the Indians and the judicious management of their affairs; second, their gradual transition from a condition of barbarism to that of a semi-civilized people; and, third, the close proximity of the military garrisons, which are always available in case of threatened disturbance."

"The experience during the great Civil War, and years of campaigning along our Western frontier, afforded the best schools of practice for our Army in former years. The attention given to calisthenics and gymnastic and military exercises made our small Army a corps of athletes, while the elementary schools established for enlisted men, the post libraries, the post lyceums and officers' schools, the various schools of instruction and practice for officers, as well as the Military Academy, produced an army of such excellence that I was able in my annual report for 1896 to state the personnel of the Army was never in better condition. This was proven to be true by the fortitude, skill, and heroism displayed in every serious campaign, on every field of mortal combat wherever the Army has been engaged in any part of the world during the last four years. During that time, many changes have occurred, and the Army has been very largely increased. The long and varied service of the senior officers, their experience in organizing, disciplining, instructing, and leading their commands, as well as the excellent discipline, instruction and exemplary conduct of the soldiers of the Army of '98, have been the leaven of the Army of the present time. Evils may creep into any system or great organization. Such as have affected our Army have been or will be eradicated. The Army has maintained its character for more than one hundred years with great credit to itself and honor to the nation; and the same rules of rigid integrity, of honor, impartial and exact justice to all, and proper recognition of faithful, valuable, and distinguished services that have prevailed in the past are the only ones by which it can be sustained in the future."

VESSELS OF THE U. S. ARMY.

BUFFORD—At San Francisco.

CRONK—Sailed from Manila for San Francisco Oct. 21.

DIX—At San Francisco.

GRANT—At San Francisco.

HANCOCK—At San Francisco.

INGALLS—At Manila.

KILPATRICK—At San Francisco.

LAWTON—San Francisco.

LOGAN—Sailed from San Francisco Nov. 1 for Manila.

MCCLELLAN—Sailed from Manila for New York about Oct. 1.

MEADE—Arrived at San Francisco Sept. 11.

RELIEF—San Francisco.

SEWARD—Arrived at Manila Sept. 25.

SHERIDAN—Arrived from Manila at San Francisco Oct. 31.

SHERMAN—At San Francisco.

SUMNER—Sailed from Manila Oct. 2 for San Francisco.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Oct. 1 for Manila.

WARREN—At Seattle.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

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It is a gratifying and somewhat remarkable fact that,
in spite of the tremendous activity of the steel industry,
armor plate for the warships now under construction is
coming forward quite as fast as it is needed. Several
shipments have already arrived at San Francisco for the
Nebraska, whose keel was only recently laid at that port,
and it is the expectation that all the armor for the Colorado,
the Pennsylvania, the Maryland and the West Virginia will
be on hand when those vessels are ready to receive it. The
promptness of the manufacturers in this matter is highly
commendable. How far it is animated solely by a desire to
fulfill their contract engagements, and how far by a realization
that serious delay on their part might lead to the establish-
ing of an armor plate plant under immediate control of the
Government, are matters of conjecture.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

(ESTABLISHED 1883.)

ARMY AND NAVY GAZETTE.

(ESTABLISHED 1879.)

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1902.

GENERAL STAFF FOR THE ARMY.

Brig. Gen. Wm. H. Carter, of the War College Board,
contributes to the North American Review for October
an article on the need of a General Staff for the Army
which clearly explains the attitude and purpose of those
who advocate this important change in our military or-
ganization. Beginning with the proposition that any
reorganization of the Staff of the Army without the in-
roduction of a General Staff is doomed to failure, he
points out that a General Staff cannot be brought about
by a gradual growth as has been the case with many other
departments of the Government, but must be created by
positive legislative action. The crying evil of our whole
administrative system, he continues, is that, excepting
the civilian Secretary of War, there is no central au-
thority, with power to direct the manifold interests now
intrusted to the heads of the various staff bureaus. Gen-
eral Carter does not contend that the German General
Staff system is applicable to the United States Army.
On the contrary, he holds that it is not applicable, his
reason being that in the German system the General Staff
and the generals commanding the troops form what is
virtually an interchangeable body, which is feasible only
because Germany maintains a vast army in peace as well
as in war, whereas with us few generals are in active ser-
vice in peace as compared with the large number that
would be appointed in the event of a war of ordinary mag-
nitude. "The scheme of a General Staff for our Army,"
says General Carter, "contemplates that the Chief of Staff
shall take his place between the Secretary of War and the
Army as a whole, line and staff both included. . . .
It is impossible to present the economic features of this
plan, because we have no basis for calculation in detail;
but enough is known to justify the prediction that a prop-
erly organized General Staff, possessing the authority of
law for its existence, could arrange in advance of war the
mass of details with reference to distribution, transporta-
tion and mobilization of armies, and the establishment
of supply depots, in such a manner as to effect a vast
saving of men and material. These things cannot be
properly done by officers already overburdened with rou-
tine work."

General Carter has the advantage in this article of
dealing with a subject he understands as thoroughly as
any man in the Army. He has been the right bower of
the Secretary in the game of cross purpose he has played
with a Congress unwilling to accept his ideas as to the
proper organization of the Army, and especially as to the
establishment of a General Staff. The matter was very
thoroughly considered in the War Department before any
action was proposed and Secretary Root has availed him-
self of the studies of various officers into Army organiza-
tion, notably those of the late Gen. Wm. Ludlow. When
General Ludlow was abroad the Adjutant General ad-
dressed a letter to him at Berlin July 24, 1900, in which
he was informed that the Secretary of War desired to
have his views in writing on the subject of Army legisla-
tion for the coming winter, including reorganization and
the subject of supply and equipment in relation to the
various Staff Corps and Departments.

General Ludlow replied in a letter from Berlin dated a
month later, Aug. 22, 1900. He recommended an Army
in the proportion of one soldier to each 1,000 of popula-
tion, or about 70,000 troops to serve in the United States.
The troops for the Philippines, and other scattered terri-
tory, were to be in addition to this force which, as Gen-
eral Ludlow argued, was barely sufficient for our needs
on the supposition of peaceful relations with other na-
tions and no unusual demand for a display of military
force in any quarter. Basing his calculation on a total
force of 100,000 men General Ludlow recommended that
56,000 of them be Infantry, 16,000 Cavalry, 20,000 Ar-
tillery, 3,000 Engineers leaving 3,000 for miscellaneous
forces, including the Signal and Hospital Corps, the Or-
nance and the cadets. Leaving the Infantry and Caval-
ry as at present it was proposed that the Artillery
should constitute a corps of Field and Coast Artillery,
the officers of Coast Artillery to be interchangeable be-
tween one harbor garrison and another and also to have
temporary service with Light Artillery to give them a
general knowledge of the whole service. It was further
recommended that the Artillery should absorb the Or-
nance and that Engineers should be attached to each
post and take over the work of repair and construc-
tion now done by civilian employes under the direction
of the quartermaster. This was a weighty recom-
mendation, coming as it did from an officer of En-
gineers.

The Executive should have power, it was urged, to in-
crease this force of 100,000 by fifty per cent. in the event
of war. Troops in the colonies and foreign territory
should be always on a war footing and should receive
25 per cent. additional pay. There should be a skele-
tonized first reserve equal to that serving with the colors,
drilled, trained and uniformed, distributed territorially
and always ready for mobilization under officers previously
appointed. The grade of brigadier general, which is not
used in other services, should be abolished and there
should be one general, five lieutenant generals, one for
each of three military divisions, Pacific, Central and East-
ern, one for the Philippines and one as chief of the Gen-

al Staff of 66 officers, one major general, six colonels, six lieutenant colonels, 14 majors and 38 captains. These as the peace establishment to be increased for war by the detail of line officers.

It was proposed to consolidate the Quartermasters, Subsistence and Pay Departments into the "Army Service Corps" with a major general at its head, the duties of providing for quarters, water supply, sewage and the like in field and garrison to be turned over to the Engineers. There should be an "Adjutants' Corps" to include the Inspector General's Department, the inspection of money accounts being transferred to the Treasury. The other corps should remain as at present organized, except that the medical officers should be deprived of their military title. It was recommended that the increase of the Army should be in five annual increments, so as not to overload the Service with new men. Representatives of the Staff and the Supply services should be on the staff of division, department and garrison commanders upon whom should rest the military authority and responsibility and through whom should be made all military communications and instructions.

Field exercises upon a large scale were suggested in this scheme with National Guardsmen taking part in them. It was provided that entrance to the Army should be confined to the lowest grade, that civilian appointees should not be over twenty-four years of age, and that the standard of examination for admission should not be inferior to that of West Point or an average college; provisional appointments should be made for one year subject to a final examination after a course during the year at one of the Army schools according to the arm. All officers, except possibly general officers, should be examined annually and retired or discharge if found incompetent, due consideration being given in disposing of their cases to personal character and length of service. All appointments to Staff and Supply corps other than the Medical Corps should be by assignments from the line. If there is any Army work, General Ludlow argued, so technical that it requires an expert he should be employed without being given a military status. The work upon which Army officers are employed should be so simplified as to bring it within the capacity of detailed officers. Technical military administration should be assigned to the military authorities and the War Department left to general direction and legislative and financial administration. This is the rule in foreign Services.

This is a very complete system of reorganization, and it will be observed that Secretary Root has followed it very closely in what he has thus far recommended. There were other recommendations by General Ludlow, such as that officers should wear uniforms at all times except when on leave, that every officer on duty should have an orderly, the orderlies for field officers to be mounted, which we presume would include captains of Infantry whom it was proposed to mount and require them to keep up riding practice. Sergeants should have better pay, separate quarters and mess, and gold stripes, and corporals and privates should salute them. The corporals should have more pay and should be saluted by the privates. This increase of pay, General Ludlow believed, should be made, even though it required a reduction in the pay of privates to avoid an increase of expense.

As to State troops it was recommended that they be organized as a second line of defense and that interwoven between the Regular Army and the National Guard should be a national reserve of 150,000 men territorially distributed and under the command of the department commanders. This reserve should be composed of discharged enlisted men of the Regular Army and instructed men of the National Guard who should be paid \$5 or \$6 a month. Its officers should be Army officers, active and retired, and resigned officers residing in the locality of the troops.

From Convent, N.J., Feb. 26, 1901, General Ludlow wrote to the War Department enclosing a series of papers giving the results of his study during the previous summer into the organization, training and administration of the German and other armies of Europe. These contained a report of the inspection of foreign military establishments by General Ludlow and Lieutenant Dorey, A.D.C., reports on the organization of the German army, its system of recruiting and training, the supply of officers and the methods of military administration, the cost of the German military establishment, the General Staff, military schools and colleges. There were also notes on military education and training and general recommendations. These papers indicate the modifications in our Army organization which it would be wise to adopt. Attention is called to the valuable paper prepared by Major (now General) Schwan in 1893.

It would seem advisable to transmit all of these documents to Congress, or to have them printed for general distribution. They present a most effective argument for carrying to a completion the work of reorganization on the lines laid down by General Ludlow and which the War Department has followed. It is time that we recognize the principle followed by the empire of Germany and the Republics of France and Switzerland, that it is the patriotic privilege and duty of every citizen to prepare himself to render personal service in the national defense. Instead of being the football of faction, and the object of continued assault by cranks and theorists, our Army should be made, as it is abroad, a popular and honorable institution, and our young men should have the advantage of military training which, while it improves the individual, is the surest preventive of war, as General Knox long ago showed. The annual

expense of the German military establishment is \$160,000,000, which is much less than our expenditures for war, if we include in them the enormous price we are paying through our liberal pension system for our want of an effective military organization. The need of a military establishment, which is proven by all history and experience, is frankly recognized abroad while, as General Ludlow said in one of his reports, "In the United States the Army is denounced in and out of Congress as an unrighteous burden and menace to the liberties of the country, although it has always spent itself on the protection of the national interests, and no rational mind can conceive the possibility of its being converted to other uses."

DISCONTENT IN THE NAVY.

The evident discontent among the officers and men of the North Atlantic Squadron, and in fact, the entire Navy afloat, has been only too apparent to the Navy Department for several weeks past. The suicides among the commissioned officers and the unusually large number of desertions among the enlisted men have caused the greatest concern in official naval circles in Washington and an investigation has consequently been made into the circumstances which led to this state of affairs, which certainly tends to lessen the efficiency of the naval Service. It is the belief of officers on duty at the Navy Department that, owing to the lack of commissioned officers in the Navy, those who have been on sea duty during the past year have been overworked. It is also the opinion that the desertions among the enlisted men have been caused by a curtailment of shore privileges by Admiral-Higginson, and a consequent lack of recreation. The General Board has been making the investigation, and as a result of its recommendation the Navy Department has decided that all of Christmas week shall be observed as a holiday on board all the vessels to participate in the coming maneuvers in the Caribbean Sea. During that period of time, many of the ships will go to West Indian ports and the officers and men, in turns, given liberty ashore and allowed to enjoy themselves. Admiral Dewey, it is said, is largely responsible for the recommendation that more privileges be given the enlisted men, and it is intimated that he will order that one day each week be observed as a holiday during the period of the maneuvers.

The question now seems to be, how can some relief be afforded the commissioned officers, who are working night and day and each one of whom is really doing the work of two men? This question will have to be solved by Congress in the coming session, if the efficiency of the naval Service is to be maintained. It is said at the Navy Department, that numerous resignations and applications for retirement are due to the fact that it is utterly impossible for the department to grant officers duty ashore after the expiration of their terms at sea. We know of a case of a prominent young officer in the Navy, who had not been granted any leave for three years. He wrote to the Navy Department and applied for three months' leave of absence, explaining that he lived in an inland State and desired to visit his family. The application was refused. The officer immediately obtained a few days' leave from his commanding officer, went to Washington, and in person, submitted his resignation to the Secretary of the Navy. He was, however, finally prevailed upon to withdraw his resignation, but was given his three months' leave.

There could be no stronger evidence of the wisdom of the isthmian canal act adopted at the last session of Congress than the diplomatic correspondence which public of Columbia within the last week. Senor Concha, the Colombian Minister at Washington, broke off negotiations for a canal treaty ten days ago, explaining that he did so because of the recent order of Rear Admiral Silas Casey, U.S.N., commanding the Central American waters, prohibiting the shipment of Colombian troops and war materials over the Panama railroad. This order, Minister Concha contended, amounted to an act of usurpation of Colombian sovereignty by the United States, and on his own responsibility he broke off the canal negotiations in order to protest against that proceeding. This arbitrary course on his part appears to have led to correspondence between the Government at Washington and Minister Hart, its representative at Bogota, who doubtless explained to the Colombian Government that Minister Concha had taken a position which events might prove to be extremely unwise. For instance, Minister Hart may have reminded the Colombian authorities that the United States is by no means irrevocably committed to the Panama route for the canal, that under the new law the whole question as to routes is left to the discretion of the President, and that if there was to be any absurd wrangling and consequent delay over the Panama route he might and probably would choose some other route. We do not assert that Minister Hart said these things. We merely point out that he might have said them. And it is a significant fact that, within forty-eight hours after he might have said them, the Colombian Minister at Washington received orders from Bogota to stop fooling and resume negotiations for a treaty covering the Panama route. Minister Concha has accordingly apprised the Secretary of State of his readiness to proceed, and harmony is again supreme. All of

which indicates that as a means of compelling the governments interested in the canal project to toe the mark and do business on business principles, the present canal act is a distinct and unqualified success. Meanwhile Admiral Casey advises the Navy Department that he is permitting the transportation of Columbian troops across the isthmus in special trains, a fact whereby Senor Concha is doubtless prodigiously mollified.

Almost simultaneously with the return of Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, U.S.N., from a trip of 1,000 miles up the Yangtse River, which he undertook for the purpose of investigating reports of an impending uprising of the Chinese Boxers, a disquieting story comes from Peking with reference to military conditions in China. One of the obligations imposed upon the Chinese Government by the allied powers after the invasion of 1900 was that for a period of two years, China should neither import nor manufacture any arms or materials of war. This condition was accepted by China and formally promulgated in an edict from the throne notifying all provincial officers that it must be resolutely enforced. It appears, however, according to the Peking correspondent of the London Times, that this prohibition has amounted to nothing. The correspondent declares that every arsenal in China is working to its utmost capacity in manufacturing arms and ammunition, that enormous supplies of war material are being secretly imported into the empire, that a provincial governor has been elevated to the dignity of mandarin for successfully smuggling 5,000 Mausers and 300,000 cartridges into the country, and that China now openly repudiates the prohibition imposed by the allied powers. Disconcerting as this information may be, it is not altogether surprising. The prohibitive policy relative to the manufacture and importation of arms was fatuous and absurd. Its one effect has been to help the great military revival of China—a revival which may yet make the re-created empire a factor to be reckoned with in the problems of the world. The harsh terms dictated to China by the allied powers have done much to quicken and solidify the Chinese sentiment of nationality, and this sentiment naturally finds its first expression in a spontaneous revival of the military spirit. Of the powers that invaded China in 1900, the United States and Great Britain alone have steadfastly contended for a policy of fair play and toleration in behalf of the decrepit empire. The others have insisted upon conditions with which she is unable to comply, and with which they know she is unable to comply—their sinister purpose being to seize upon her default as the pretext for aggressions against her territory. For those nations the military re-creation of China will be an event of ominous significance. It will be a revival inspired by the national sense of humiliation and injustice, and animated by an intensely human desire for retribution.

Apart from its mere partisan significance, the result of the Congress elections on Nov. 4 is important in that it embodies an emphatic popular endorsement of the Army and naval policy of the Government and of the American program in the Philippines. In so far as the ridiculous issue of "anti imperialism" entered into the campaign, it has been indignantly rebuked and repudiated. The election of a House pledged to support the policies of the administration is a direct guarantee of continuous improvement in the military and naval services. It signifies that the people are with the Government in its desire for a larger naval establishment in both ships and personnel, and that all reasonable measures for the betterment of the national defenses on land and sea will receive prompt and sympathetic consideration. In view, therefore, of the result of the recent elections, we may fairly expect two years of substantial and harmonious progress in Army and Navy improvement. The people have declared for it, the Government is pledged to it, and we do not doubt that Congress will be liberal in voting money to accomplish it.

G.O. No. 100, Navy Department, Oct. 13, reduces the paper work of the Navy to the extent of discontinuing reports of changes from receiving ships, changes before sailing, report of punishments, report of men in hospital, and those transferred from recruiting stations, report of changes in rating. These changes are to be reported by commanding officers of receiving ships, cruising ships, hospitals, and recruiting officers using slips of four different colors, according to the nature of the report. Commanding officers of cruising ships will send in an alphabetical list of men received on board since leaving the last port, and monthly returns of men enlisting or re-enlisting. Receipts for enlisted persons received will be promptly forwarded to the station or ship from which the men come, by commandants of naval stations and commanding officials of vessels.

The new Naval Medical School at Washington, D.C., was opened on Nov. 3, under the direction of Medical Director R. A. Marmion, U.S.N., its president. The twelve students enrolled, were addressed by former Surgeon Generals Van Reypen and Gannell. The establishment of this institution, the purpose of which is to instruct graduates of medical schools who have qualified for commissions, marks a long step forward in this branch of the naval service.

ENGINEERING CRISIS IN THE NAVY.

The events of the past five years have brought the Navy very close to the people of this country, and therefore everything in connection with the Service is read with exceeding interest. More is known of the organization by the general public than is realized by the officers; consequently a knowledge of the strength and weakness of the Navy is evident to many who have given study to the subject.

While naval officers derive valuable information from squadron evolutions, and professional knowledge is secured from cruising work, there is a general feeling that the most serious problem confronting the naval organization is the engineering needs of the future. The fact that every naval attaché in Washington is chiefly bent upon securing information in regard to the working of the amalgamation feature of the personnel bill, ought to be conclusive evidence as to the importance with which this matter is regarded by the European experts. The officers of our warships bear testimony to the fact, that whenever one of our battleships falls in with those of another nation, the inquiry is directly and immediately made as to whether or not the Navy of the United States believes that the duties of the line and engineer officers can be amalgamated on board a modern battleship.

It is a conservative opinion which declares, that there is now just as much uncertainty in regard to the success of the amalgamation project as there was upon the day the personnel bill became a law. It cannot be expected that Navy officers will criticize the experiment so long as the Department is committed to the success of the measure. Individual officers, however, speak very freely, in the Service clubs and to their personal friends, concerning the drift of affairs, and certainly the majority are far from content with the means taken for insuring engineering efficiency in the future.

There are special facts, which should be considered in measuring the probable engineering efficiency of the future. The number of officers now attached to a warship is less than two-thirds the complement detailed to the same type of vessel just before the Spanish-American War. The number of trained and leading petty officers has been correspondingly depleted. Not only has it been found necessary to detail the marine officers to the secondary batteries, but on some of the ships the Paymasters are performing military duties in addition to carrying on their professional work. The scarcity of officers is so manifest, that the General Board is now as much concerned about increasing the complement of the commissioned personnel as upon enlarging the strength of the several fleets. It is under these conditions that the experiment is being made of educating and training Navy officers along such lines that they will be competent to take charge of a watch either on deck or in the engine room.

It is exceedingly doubtful if regular watches are kept by commissioned officers in the engine room on board a single ship of the American Navy. While it may be true, that some Junior Lieutenants, Ensigns or Midshipmen are in nominal charge of the engine room watches on some vessels, it is well known that in many cases they are rather doing duty beneath the protective deck for the principal purpose of receiving instruction. It is particularly regrettable that so few junior officers of the line are doing engineering duty at shipbuilding plants and at naval stations.

There may not be sufficient officers available for both deck and engine room duties, but surely while the amalgamation experiment is being tried, the engine rooms should not suffer the most in this respect. It can hardly be denied that the more conspicuous and attractive work on deck has been favored, while the more onerous and less inviting duties in the engine room have been intrusted in great part to the supervision of warrant machinists. While there may have been no intention to discriminate against engineering duties, the practical result has been to minimize the importance of engine room duty in the estimation of junior officers.

It will not make for engineering efficiency to instill in the minds of graduates of the Naval Academy the belief that three years of spasmodic duty and instruction in the engine rooms will give them a good knowledge of naval engineering. It would be just as logical to permit these young men to get the idea that three years' training in deck duty would fit them for becoming executive officers. One has only to read some of the current literature to become very apprehensive as to engineering efficiency in the future, for if adequate training is now being received by the junior officers of the line, then needless time and money was expended in educating the officers of the old Engineer Corps. The events of Manila and Santiago, however, ought to afford some light upon that proposition.

It is a matter of history that great principles are forced to an issue by simple events. In all probability, the future of engineering in the Navy will be decided within the next few months. By reason of the fact, that the term of office of Rear Admiral Melville will expire in January next, the engineering question has been given a prominence that it might not otherwise have secured. There can be no gainsaying the fact that the next Engineer-in-Chief will have an important influence in advancing engineering interest, or in hastening engineering retrogression. It is well known that the present Engineer-in-Chief is keenly sensitive, as well as aggressive, in upholding the prestige of engineering in the Navy. From the day he assumed office, he has been determined in his effort to improve the status and condition of the officers and enlisted men doing duty beneath the protective deck. His work has made for naval efficiency, and the estimate in which the naval engineers of the United States are held by their confrères throughout the world tells of the success of his persistent efforts.

It can be readily understood why so many officers should be anxious to succeed to the position of Engineer-in-Chief. The engineering profession of the country practically regard the incumbent of this office as the official head of the mechanical profession, and therefore there comes to this officer a professional recognition that makes him an important personage in the engineering world, if not in the naval service. The Revised Statutes demand that the appointee to this position shall be a "skilled engineer," and these simple, but emphatic words are more than impressive as to the character of the officer who should be appointed to the post.

Probably no single act of the administration will have such an important bearing upon engineering efficiency in the future as the appointment of a successor to Admiral Melville. It is certain that if an officer is appointed who is not a skilled engineer there will be deep regret and disappointment, and possibly resentment upon the part of the various engineering

associations and interests. No one has a right to seek that position who has not had practical experience as chief engineer of a warship. In addition to this experience, the incumbent should have executive ability and engineering attainments. It will not be sufficient, therefore, that one should excel in a particular direction or that he should have been successful along other naval lines.

We know of no one who has since the passage of the personnel bill, attempting systematically to collect information as to the working of the amalgamation feature of that measure. It would appear as if the time was thus opportune for getting some definite information as to the success of the project. In business parlance, is it not about time to take an account of engineering stock in the Navy? Until this information is secured, does it not seem advisable to move along conservative lines in regard to a change of policy? In reading the annual reports of the Engineer-in-Chief, one must be impressed with the fact that Admiral Melville is keeping in close touch with engineering affairs. It is apparent that he is by no means satisfied with existing engineering conditions, and that he is fortifying himself with conclusive evidence before giving expression to his opinion concerning them. Does not a grave peril overhang the service by removing such a man from active service just about the time he is ready to give his conclusions upon a subject concerning which he has given careful study and upon which he should be exceedingly well posted?

Fortunately for the good of the Navy, a law was enacted several years ago, empowering the President to continue on duty officers on the retired list. Although Admiral Melville will reach the retiring age in January, 1903, his present commission as Engineer-in-Chief does not expire until January, 1904. If the Secretary of the Navy, in his wisdom should continue the present Engineer-in-Chief in office at least until his present commission expires, it would afford time for the Navy Department to take up this engineering question in its entirety; and this subject, so far as the Navy of the United States is concerned, is the question of the hour.

The law of compulsory age retirement for the Army is two years later than that for the Navy. Why should it not be made applicable to the Navy under such exigencies as the present case? By simply taking advantage of existing naval law, which permits the employment of retired officers, it will be within the sphere of the administration, by continuing Admiral Melville in office, to show its approval of eminent and successful service. Such action may also have an important influence in preventing engineering demoralization. The great questions that are at issue in this matter are too important to be imperilled by giving consideration to the desires or wishes of any individual for official preferment. Probably more substantial rewards await Admiral Melville upon retirement from office. For men of his caliber have a work always awaiting them. However attractive a period of rest may appear to him, there are many within and without the service who believe that he should at this time sacrifice his personal wishes and inclinations.

Naval conditions at this time should not permit the swapping of engineering leaders, for one need not be a deep student of naval affairs to appreciate the fact that we are not far from a naval engineering crisis, and the experiment may be a costly one of making any radical change in policy which might come with the advent of a new Engineer-in-Chief.

ANOTHER ANTI-IMPERIALIST LIE.

In a pamphlet signed by Charles Francis Adams, Carl Schurz, Edwin Burritt Smith and Herbert Welsh, committee, and printed with the title of "Marked Severities," "Secretary Root's Record in Philippine Warfare," to which these gentlemen have given large circulation, prominence is given to a letter of Prof. Henry Loomis Nelson, in the Boston Herald of Aug. 25, 1902, which purports to contain extracts from a recent letter from an officer in the Philippine Islands. In this letter, appears a very serious charge against the 18th U.S. Infantry. In reply to this charge, the War Department has given out the following letter from Major Gen. R. P. Hughes, who commanded the Philippine Department of which the Island of Panay was a part:

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 17, 1902.
The Adjutant General, U.S.A.:

Sir: I am in receipt of a pamphlet from Boston, entitled "Marked Severities," in which a great wrong is done the 18th U.S. Infantry, and as the occurrence is alleged to have taken place while that regiment was serving in a command to which I was assigned, I feel that it is due to this fine regiment to correct a statement that appears on page 116 of said document:

"The Eighteenth Regulars marched from Iloilo in the south to Capiz in the north of Panay, under orders to burn every town from which they were attacked. The result was, they left a strip of land sixty miles wide from one end of the island to the other, over which the traditional crow could not have flown without provisions. That is what burning means, and no more. It is not done for the fun of the thing, but out of stern necessity."

The letter from which this extract is taken would appear to have been written by Henry Loomis Nelson (in the Boston Herald of Aug. 25, 1902) and is given by Messrs. Storey and Codman, who present it with the unreserved announcement: "It states the whole case."

Now, let us see how it does "state the whole case." It should not be overlooked, in this matter, that in writing I am referring to things that were known to thousands of people besides the Eighteenth Regulars, and also that that regiment is not one that would accept unjustifiable statements in favor any more than it would suffer unjust aspersions on its fair fame to pass without being resented.

The Eighteenth Regulars and the 1st Tennessee Volunteers were the troops first landed to take possession of Iloilo. Preparations had previously been made by the insurgents to burn the city when such an operation was undertaken.

With hard work, some fighting and much exposure to fire, the troops were able to wrench a portion of Iloilo proper from the flames. That the burning of Iloilo was a deliberate action is clearly shown by the official records of the proceedings of the insurgent Provincial Council, which were subsequently captured, wherein it is stated that they "left the town the food for flames in order not to see it flourish in the power of the enemy, but full of ruin and debris."

In due course of time, the Eighteenth Regulars occupied the suburbs of Iloilo, none of which were burned. We remained in a state of siege in Iloilo until the ninth day of November, 1899. On the evening of that day, the Eighteenth Regulars began the movement across

the Island of Panay, which terminated at Capiz. This was the only movement the regiment ever made across the Island of Panay, and the instructions regarding protection to property were as stringent as they could be made.

The movement lasted about one month. During that time the Eighteenth Regulars touched at, or actually occupied, the following towns: (Forty-five towns are mentioned.—Editor.)

Arriving at Capiz, two companies of the Eighteenth were taken to Romblon Island, which they took and where they remained until they were put on transport for home. Six other companies remained in the Province of Capiz until put on transport for home. Such of the companies as returned to Iloilo were transported by sea.

Not a town was burned during the whole of the movement. There were three small nipa houses burned, one at Leon and two at Passi; but, although an effort was made to ascertain how, why, and by whom, it was done, the result was only a suspicion that our Chinese carriers had done it.

These fires did not destroy property of value to exceed twelve dollars. There was also an old deserted shed on the left bank of the Rio Aganao, burned on the night of Nov. 21, which was evidently incendiary in character, and an order was then issued to capture any man seen setting fire to buildings, even if shooting was necessary in so doing.

The two nipa houses in Passi were subsequently burned, but it occurred during the night while detachments were occupying them, and the origin of the fires could not be determined.

Notwithstanding the fact that more or less fighting occurred about Pavia, Santa Barbara, Leon, Alimodian, Janiway, Passi, Sara and Dumarao, those towns were left intact.

It has thus been shown that the Eighteenth Regulars had no order to burn all towns from which they were attacked, and that they did not leave "a strip of land sixty miles wide from one end of the island to the other, over which the traditional crow could not have flown without provisions," but, as a matter of fact, they did leave the country uninjured; the towns and villages intact; the roads improved; bridges re-built; and the 500,000 natives of the section covered were left in the full enjoyment of their property and rights.

I am totally unable to imagine in what way the author and publishers of the statement under consideration can reconcile it with the facts. That the facts are as stated herein, I know, for I was with the command, and all orders and instructions were given by me and I was fully informed as to what was done.

Personally, I care nothing about the matter, but to permit a misrepresentation of such an unenviable character regarding the soldierly conduct of the Eighteenth Regulars,—a regiment with an unsullied reputation,—to pass without refutation from some responsible person cognizant of the facts, when such is possible, is to be deplored.

In conclusion, I wish to say, that the statement in question made in the pamphlet entitled "Marked Severities," is without foundation in fact, and untrue.

Very respectfully,
R. P. HUGHES, Major Gen., U.S.A.

LINEAL RANK IN THE ARTILLERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In regard to the question of lineal rank in the Artillery I desire to speak of what the date should be from which prior commissioned service should be reckoned:

The Honorable Secretary of War has decided on Feb. 2, 1901, for the following reasons, as stated in his letter of June 24, 1902, to Senator Hawley:

1st. "In order to carry out this law it was necessary to fix upon a date to which all service must be computed" and that "uniform custom by all precedent in organization involving increases in the Army is to give the commission the date of the approval of the Act."

2d. "Any other course would arrange them not according to prior commissioned service, but according to the accidents of time and examination. The date selected must be before the appointment of anyone, that is to say, the date of the passage of the Act."

As to the first reason I desire simply to again call attention to the fact that the 35 1st Lieutenants of Artillery senior in date of commission and who were jumped by volunteers were appointed 2d Lieutenants to rank from July 9, 1898, by an Act approved April 26, 1898, and that if given the date of April 26, 1898, they would rank every volunteer in the Artillery arm. As to the second reason, it is to be observed that many of the Volunteer Lieutenants of Artillery did not decide that they wanted commissions until a year or more subsequent to the passage of the act, yet by this arrangement they are allowed to rank men who in point of fact have more commissioned service than they.

Section 9, Act Feb. 2, 1901, says: "All vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion according to seniority in the Artillery arm." Provided that the increase in officers shall only be in proportion to the increase of enlisted men."

According to this section no vacancies in the grade of 1st Lieutenant of Artillery existed prior to July 1, 1901, when the last regular officers were promoted. How, then, is it fair or legal to go back to Feb. 2, 1901, to compute prior service?

If the increase in the Artillery had taken five years instead of seven months, would commissions still be computed from Feb. 2, 1901? Thus, in 1906, say, placing a volunteer with two years' service prior to Feb. 2, 1901, over a regular officer who was commissioned, say, in June, 1899, and who in 1896 has seven years' commissioned service as against this volunteer's two years?

The principle involved in both cases is the same; i.e., that the vacancies did not exist until the Artillery had been increased in the enlisted men, and it makes no difference whether the War Department in the exercise of its discretion under the law took seven months or five years to make the total increase.

I submit, then, as a fair and proper interpretation of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, that prior commissioned service in the Artillery arm should not for 1st Lieutenants be computed from a date earlier than July 1, 1901, as this was the date of the first vacancies not filled by promotion according to seniority, as provided for in the Act.

I might add further that by assuming July 1st, instead of Feb. 2, the statement of the Honorable Secretary of War that "The date selected must be before the appointment of anyone," will be complied with in the Artillery arm, as no vacancies for appointment were created by this act prior to July 1.

"REGULAR ARTILLERY."

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Nov. 3, 1902.

Major and Mrs. Smith S. Leach, of the post, entertained with a dinner party Friday evening. Major McCarthy gave a stag party on Sunday evening. Capt. A. Schindel also gave a stag party on Tuesday.

Mrs. D. E. McCarthy and mother Mrs. Herman Tendrick, of the post, leave this week for a visit in Chicago. Mrs. W. K. Jones, of the post, gave a juvenile party at her home Friday afternoon in honor of her little daughter's birthday.

Arrangements are being completed by the officers and ladies of the post, for balls to be given one a month, at Pope Hall. These will in no way interfere with the weekly hops which are so popular.

The engagement of Miss Marion Kohr and Lieut. Franklin T. Burt, 24th Inf., is announced.

Lieut. Elliot M. Norton, of the post, leaves Nov. 6, for a three months' visit in New York.

Lieutenant Fortescue entertained with a dinner Saturday evening, Oct. 25, at the Kansas City Club, Kansas City.

The 16th Battery arrived at the post Saturday noon, having made the trip overland from Fort Riley. The 28th Battery is to occupy the old Cavalry quarters temporarily until the new Infantry quarters are in shape, which will be some time in December. The 28th arrived from Fort Riley, on Oct. 27, with the mountain guns.

A library is to be established in Co. D, Engineers, for the benefit of the men. There will be a school in connection with it for those wishing to study.

Lieut. Douglas McCaskey has returned from an extended visit with relatives in Fort Sheridan.

Mrs. Randolph and Miss Virginia Atkinson, mother and daughter of Mrs. Atkinson, have arrived from New York.

Lieut. S. S. Bowen, 6th Inf., and Miss Mildred Marie Alford were married Oct. 29, in the post chapel, by Chaplain John Randolph, 6th Inf. The chapel was beautifully decorated with flags, palms and flowers. Miss Margaret Alford, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were, Miss Spears of Dallas, Texas, and Miss Loughborough and Miss Burbank, of Fort Leavenworth. Lieutenants Elliot, Morton and Young were ushers, and Lieutenant Hesson was best man. There was a reception after the church ceremony from 7 to 9 o'clock, at the home of the bride's brother, Lieut. R. J. Maxey. The receiving party stood under a canopy made of the 6th Infantry colors. Lieut. and Mrs. Bowen left in a late train for a wedding trip.

Gen. H. B. Fremont, U.S.A., who was recently retired, will make Leavenworth his future home with his wife and daughter.

Major John S. Loud, U.S.A., has moved to 3203 13th street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

TRANSITION IN NAVAL EFFICIENCY.

In an article on this subject in *World's Work* Mr. John R. Spears says:

In April, 1898, as the war with Spain was beginning, a well-known scientific periodical said truthfully, "The Iowa has the distinction of being the first modern first-class sea-going battleship built for the United States Navy, and she is also the largest and fastest of our fleet of ships of the line." The last battleship authorized by Congress, the Connecticut, now in hand at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, represents the latest ideas of our naval constructors, and shows the marvelous progress made in battleship building since the war.

Take the guns. The Iowa carried in turrets four guns of 12-inch calibre; the Connecticut will also carry four. But if the Iowa's four were fired in a broadside they would develop a muzzle energy of only 104,000 foot tons; the four that could be supplied to the Connecticut to-day would develop at least 185,000. If the muzzle energy of those latest four guns could be applied to the Iowa, it would lift her more than sixteen feet, where the old guns would lift her but nine. In five minutes of actual battle the Iowa could fire two broadsides, exerting a total muzzle energy of 208,000 foot tons. The Connecticut could fire more than three broadsides with a total muzzle energy of 550,000 foot tons. In the same space of time, the eight guns of the Iowa's 7-inch battery could pound out 320,500 foot tons; the Connecticut's eight, 653,000.

Added to these larger guns the Iowa had six of 4-inch calibre. The Connecticut has twelve of 7-inch calibre. The weight of the 4-inch shot was thirty-two pounds; that of the 7-inch shot is 165 pounds. The Iowa could exert in five minutes 165,000 foot tons; the Connecticut can exert 1,862,000. But this conveys no adequate idea of the relative efficiency. For the 4-inch guns could not penetrate at any range the six inches of steel armor protecting the broadside guns of modern ships, while the Connecticut's 7-inch guns can penetrate more than eight inches of the best armor at 3,000 yards.

But other guns than these are to be considered. At Santiago, the Spanish crews were driven from their guns and the woodwork of their ships was set on fire by the pelting storm of six-pounder projectiles fired from the American ships. It was with six-pounders, too, that Wainwright's Gloucester met and sunk the two big Spanish torpedo boats. The Iowa carried twenty of these six-pounders, each of which struck a blow of 138 foot tons. In place of these the Connecticut will carry twenty fourteen-pounders—3-inch rifles—each of which will strike a blow of 700 foot tons at every shot, and in addition twelve three-pounders, besides eighteen one-pounders and automatic guns that throw efficient projectiles in a stream, like water from a hose.

To sum it all up, it appears that our latest battleship is in gun power not less than five times as efficient as the largest and fastest of our ships of the line that went out to meet the Spanish.

Where the Iowa showed a speed of 17.1 knots, the Connecticut will show something above 18. Where the Iowa carried armor plate fifteen inches thick the Connecticut will carry a better quality no more than twelve inches thick.

The King Edward VII. is unquestionably the most powerful European battleship. The muzzle energy of her four 12-inch turret guns in five minutes' firing would fall short of the Connecticut's by over 131,000 foot tons. Broadside to broadside the Connecticut could drive twenty-four 250-pound projectiles through the Edward while the latter was returning but ten of larger (380-pound) shot. It does not seem too much to say that the Connecticut's 8-inch battery is about twice as effective as the 9.2-inch battery of the King Edward VII.

With the next calibre the difference is still more striking. In five minutes the Edward's ten 6-inch guns

will exert a muzzle energy of 847,000 foot tons; the Connecticut's 7-inch guns 1,862,000. As for smaller guns—the Connecticut will carry thirty-eight, the Edward twenty-four.

In short, the Connecticut will have nearly twice the striking power of the best European ship now in hand.

A comparison of armored cruisers is equally interesting. As compared with the fire of the Brooklyn—the best of our cruisers in the war—the new Washington and the new Tennessee can exert, each, a muzzle energy of 2,179,000 foot tons against the Brooklyn's 700,500. To compete with this the best European ship, the Good Hope, is capable of only 1,539,000 foot tons.

The latest American cruiser is a marvel. In speed and ability to keep the sea she is the equal of anything that floats. In striking power she is not only superior to every other cruiser that has been provided for anywhere, but she is superior to any battleship now afloat. And if she be compared with the best of the European battleships now in hand, the King Edward, it is seen that her guns can exert a muzzle energy of 2,178,720 foot tons to the King Edward's 1,694,028. She will carry but eight inches of armor on her turrets where the King Edward will carry twelve, and six on the broadside where the King Edward will carry nine, but her 10-inch guns will be able to pierce fifteen inches of armor at a range of 3,000 yards, and the American idea is that "the best protection from an enemy's fire is an efficient fire of your own." Neither the Tennessee nor the Washington will ever be seen showing her screws in time of war to the crew of any battleship now in hand.

TEST OF THE MARINE CABLEWAY.

The details have just been received of an interesting test of the Lidgerwood-Miller marine cableway for coaling at sea, which was installed earlier in the year on board the Russian battleship "Retvizan." The trial took place Sept. 12, in the Baltic sea, near Cronstadt, Russia, under the direction of a Board of Inspectors, appointed by the Russian Government, among whom were Admiral Nikowof, chief of testing squadron, and Rear Admiral Vieniun, I.R.N., chief of Bureau of Navigation. In making the test, coal was transferred from the auxiliary cruiser "Asia," which acted as collier, and was taken in tow by the "Retvizan." The entire marine cableway was rigged up in about an hour. The distance between masts was 400 feet, and the test began by transferring a load of one bag, 350 pounds. Two bags were then sent across at one time, and the number finally increased to four bags. The four bags held 1,400 pounds, and traversed the distance between the vessels at the rate of one load a minute. This would show an hourly capacity of 37 tons per hour. As the "Asia" did not have any winches on board, the coal had to be hoisted to the mast head by hand and hence the coal did not come over as regularly as it otherwise would. At the time of the trial the vessels were only moving at the rate of five knots an hour and the tension on the main cable supporting the load was only about three tons. If the speed had been enough greater or a larger sea anchor used to make the tension on the main cable eight tons, loads of one ton could have been transferred in the same time, and with no added effort on behalf of the electric winches.

Captain Stchensnovitch, commanding the "Retvizan," and who was present at the test, endorses the marine cableway strongly, and in a recent communication to the inventor, says, "Witnessing this last success I am sure that your system of coaling at sea will be adopted by all navies of the world." The trial board reached the conclusion "that the marine cableway works entirely satisfactory and is well worth adoption for general use on board war vessels. All details of the apparatus are well worked out, practical and expedient." A letter received from J. Skorohodof, lieut. I.R.N., who was present at the Cronstadt test, states that the results were in every way most satisfactory to the trial board, they and all officers of the ship being greatly pleased with the performance of the winches and all the gear connected with the operation of the cableway.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE SUBMARINE.

The recent French maneuvers at Cherbourg, intended to test the possibility of preventing the threatened blockade of a port with submarines against an attacking squadron, lead to better results than were to be expected in view of the lack of speed in such vessels. It was believed, as we are informed by *Armée et Marine*, that the chances would be much in favor of the vessels which attempted to maintain the blockade, as against a vessel moving at high speed over an irregular course a submarine would find opportunity to launch its torpedoes successfully only when chance placed it in or near the route followed by the attacking vessel, yet the Jemmapes, Valmy and Bouvines were theoretically torpedoed by the Triton, Espadon and Algerien, three of the six submarines opposed to the blockade. The *Armée et Marine* regards this as a very agreeable success, but would like to see the results of it confirmed by the actual launching of torpedoes, and adds that the deduction should not be drawn that submarines are themselves capable of shutting a squadron up within a port, without the possibility of egress. The necessity for the frequent re-supplying of the small vessels would render impossible the maintenance of an effective blockade by submarines before a hostile port for more than a few hours.

This suggests the opportunity for a further development of the submarine. Might it not be possible to construct a submarine of large size, without means of offense and dependent chiefly upon its power to remain hidden for its own protection, to be used simply as a source of supplies for smaller and more warlike vessels of its class? Picture the submarine fleet of the future, a large and well supplied submarine at the head, conveying a covey of small and highly pugnacious submarines of different types, as an old hen might a flock of youthful game cocks. Approached within a reasonable distance of an enemy's port, where perhaps lies the enemy's fleet, the whole squadron of submarines sinks from view, none of them to reappear for days. The supply-submarine takes station at some convenient point, moving only often enough to prevent her being located by the enemy. To her come in turn the small submarines for rest and refreshment. Attached temporarily by extensible tubes to the parent ship, they take on more ammunition, a new supply of air obtained from the surface by one instead of many tubes, and a new set of officers and crew, the old officers going aboard the larger submarine for rest and recuperation in comparatively comfortable quarters, after their arduous duties in the smaller craft. Coming one

at a time, the remainder of the fleet of armed submarines is left to guard the port and torpedo any rash man-of-war daring to start out on a cruise of its own. Would not a cartel from the commander of this submarine fleet sent to the admiral of the blockaded enemy's squadron merely announcing that he was about the premises and requesting the enemy's admiral to remain at home lest a worse thing befall him, cause the aforesaid admiral to "come down" like Davy Crockett's coon, and resign himself to a prolonged stay within the confines of his home port?

HORSE BATTERIES NEEDED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Among the lessons taught by the maneuvers at Fort Riley, there is one which does not seem to have attracted the attention it deserves: our present need of horse batteries, to operate with divisional cavalry, or independent bodies of cavalry. This need was well illustrated on Sept. 20, by the fact that the Browns, a raiding force, made up of cavalry and operating against the Blue convoy, had no adequate support from the Artillery. If I am not mistaken, their only battery was the 28th—a mountain battery. But even an ordinary field battery would be out of place in such a case, or whenever the Cavalry is to act independently of the other arms of the service.

Well, we are not re-organizing and drilling our Army, I believe, only for the contingency of Filipino bushfighting. Waiving aside, if you wish, the possibility of operations against European forces landed on our shores, the day may come when we shall have to cope with a Canadian or a Mexican foe. Taking Canada as an instance, the most elementary strategy teaches us that we should be in condition of raiding immediately after (if not before) the declaration of war, on the other side of the border, with a twofold object; in order to create a disturbance in the mobilization of the Canadian Militia, as well as to "cover" our own mobilizing. How does one expect to execute a raid without horse batteries?

The writer had the opportunity, not long ago, of making a careful study of the Dominion forces. He is not overwhelmed with admiration for the military institutions of our northern neighbor; but he cannot but recognize the fact that in case of war, we might be, at first, at a disadvantage. In a few hours, if not intercepted by our raiding parties, the colony could concentrate at the boundary line most of its Cavalry and field batteries.

Now, Mr. Editor, the few troops that we are keeping in a far away Vermont post are not there to watch the maple sugar process. They are generally supposed to keep an eye on the Canadian neighbor. We might as well put in their place a couple of privates of the Signal Corps with a telescope, as far as usefulness is concerned in an emergency. We should have on the eastern frontier of the Dominion a division of Cavalry—four regiments, which would be infinitely more useful there than in Missouri or at Chickamauga. To this division of Cavalry should be attached at least two horse batteries, directly under the orders of the general officer commanding said division. Of course, it would be desirable to have some more horse batteries out West to operate with the regiments of Cavalry stationed in Wyoming, in the Dakotas, etc., in case of a diversion of the Canadian army. But this would be asking too much for the present!

The organization of two horse batteries is no more difficult than was that of the new siege batteries. It seems that said organization ought to have taken place before the creation of these very siege batteries which are eminently offensive units. The former, we need as a defensive institution: they are—to use the French antithesis—strictly necessary: the latter are only strict superfluous!

BROKENHEARTH.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The famous "green cutter," of the Hibernian Boat Club, of Newport, R.I., has been purchased by the crew of the U.S.S. Alabama, for \$750. The crew evidently expect to do great things with the new boat, and have issued a challenge to row against any 12-oared racing cutter, of any war ship in the world.

A dispatch received at the State Department, dated Oct. 27, conveys the disquieting information that a case of the yellow fever has made its appearance on the Montgomery now en route from Colon to San Juan. No particulars are given and it is believed at the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, that no anxiety need be felt over this information, as the means at the disposal of the medical officers of the Montgomery are quite sufficient to successfully combat the fever at the present season of the year.

The U.S.S. Ranger, which has been on duty at Panama for several months past, has been ordered to San Francisco and sailed for that port last week. The Ranger should arrive at San Francisco by the 10th of the present month. This vessel will proceed at once to the Mare Island yard and undergo an overhauling made necessary by the long service in the tropics.

The U.S.S. Yankton, converted yacht, has been detailed for surveying work on the coasts of Cuba and sailed last week for her winter's work. The service to be performed by the Yankton will fill a long-felt want, the Spanish charts being notoriously inaccurate and misleading. It is supposed that the Yankton will remain in Cuban waters until existing charts have been rectified and as many new ones inaugurated as possible before the ship returns north.

It is the intention of the Government to detail naval officers for the purpose of choosing the coaling and naval stations contemplated by the Cuban treaty which will be submitted to the next Congress. In this event it is understood that one station on the north coast will be insisted upon.

As showing the tremendous amount of work entailed upon the Naval Ordnance Bureau, of which Rear Admiral Charles O'Neil, U.S.N., is the head, it is interesting to note the value of the finished work turned out from the Naval Ordnance Factory at the Washington Navy Yard during the year included in the recently presented report of the above-named officer. The total value of the finished work was \$3,869,210, of which \$1,858,750 was expended for labor (wages), and \$2,010,460 was paid out for material. Admiral O'Neil calls attention to a grave factor in the expense account of this factory alone, when he remarks that during the year a sum of \$137,990.59 has been paid in wages and salaries for leaves of absence, holidays, etc., granted in accordance with law, and for which the Government received no equivalent whatever.

The U.S.S. Cincinnati arrived at San Juan, P.R.,

where she will take on coal and proceed at once for Norfolk, where she will be taken in hand by the navy yard and overhauled, preparatory to joining the fleet of evolution in the Caribbean Sea early in December.

The Navy Department has received a cablegram from Rear Admiral Sumner, commanding the South Atlantic Station, announcing that his flagship, the Iowa, had been successfully placed in the dry dock at Puerto Militar, Bahia Blanca, Argentine.

Lieut. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher, U.S.N., executive officer of the U.S.S. Illinois, having reported to the Navy Department the heroic conduct of George Walsh, a boatswain's mate, in rescuing L. Knatz, a landsman who could not swim, from drowning while the ship was recently undergoing repairs at Sheerness, England, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy has transmitted the report to Walsh with the following endorsement: "The courage displayed by you on this occasion and the forgetfulness of self in your successful effort to save life merit and receive the hearty commendation of the department." It has been ordered that this endorsement be read at the first general muster on board the Illinois, and that a memorandum be added to Walsh's enlistment record stating that he has received the commendation of the Secretary of the Navy. The enlisted men of the Navy don't get many chances in time of peace to show the heroic stuff they are made of, but whenever one of them has a chance he takes it.

The U.S.S. Texas, Capt. W. T. Swinburne, was placed in commission at Norfolk, Va., on Nov. 3.

The Montgomery was released from quarantine on Nov. 3, and placed in commission at the San Juan Navy Yard on Nov. 7. It will be remembered that the Montgomery had yellow fever aboard and put into San Juan from her station at Cape Haytien. She will return to that station for the present, at least.

The following is the degree of completion on Nov. 1, of vessels under construction for the United States Navy: Battleships, Maine, 98 per cent.; Missouri, 76 per cent.; Ohio, 64 per cent.; Virginia, 9 per cent.; Nebraska, 10 per cent.; Georgia, 16 per cent.; New Jersey, 18 per cent.; Rhode Island, 18 per cent.; Connecticut, 0 per cent.; Louisiana, 0 per cent. Armored cruisers: Pennsylvania, 34 per cent.; West Virginia, 39 per cent.; California, 14 per cent.; Colorado, 38 per cent.; Maryland, 37 per cent.; South Dakota, 12 per cent. Protected cruisers: Denver, 85 per cent.; Des Moines, 75 per cent.; Chattanooga, 68 per cent.; Galveston, 65 per cent.; Tacoma, 55 per cent.; Cleveland, 89 per cent.; St. Louis, 9 per cent.; Milwaukee, 6 per cent.; Charleston, 18 per cent. Monitors: Nevada, 98 per cent.; Florida, 95 per cent.; Wyoming, 98 per cent. Torpedo boat destroyers: Bainbridge, 90 per cent.; Barry, 99 per cent.; Hopkins, 95 per cent.; Hull, 95 per cent.; Lawrence, 99 per cent.; MacDonough, 98 per cent.; Stewart, 99 per cent. Torpedo boats: Stringham, 98 per cent.; Goldsborough, 90 per cent.; Blakely, 99 per cent.; Nicholson, 98 per cent.; O'Brien, 98 per cent.; Tingey, 75 per cent. Submarine torpedo boats: Plunger, 98 per cent.; Adder, 99 per cent.; Grampus, 80 per cent.; Moccasin, 90 per cent.; Pike, 81 per cent.; Porpoise, 98 per cent.; Shark, 98 per cent.

Upon request of the United States Consul at Barcelona, Venezuela, the U.S.S. Marietta sailed for that port Nov. 5 from La Guayra.

The U.S.S. Bancroft, Prairie, Vixen, and Detroit, and the tug Leyden towing coal barges, sailed from Norfolk, Va., Nov. 5, for the Caribbean Sea, to take part in the winter maneuvers.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., whose feet were frozen during his last trip in the north, and were operated on in Philadelphia, has returned to his Washington home. He is still obliged to use crutches, but is expected to recover rapidly from now until the latter part of this month, when he will report to the Department for duty.

THE ARTILLERY CORPS.

The annual report of Col. Wallace F. Randolph, Chief of Artillery, has been received by the Secretary of War. Colonel Randolph reports that since the last report, all the energies of the Artillery Corps have been devoted to the assimilation and instruction of the large number of recently appointed officers, and newly enlisted men. As 207 lieutenants have been appointed to the Artillery Corps since Feb. 2, 1901, it has been considered indispensable that all officers of rank and experience should remain with their organizations and commands, and it has, therefore, been necessary greatly to curtail leaves of absence to which these officers would otherwise have been entitled. "The organization of the seacoast into artillery districts has, as a rule, worked well, and it is thought that much more progress in artillery efficiency has been made under this system than would have been possible under the old regimental plan." Colonel Randolph believes that G.O. No. 97, providing that target practice shall take place three times a year, in different quarters, and under the general supervision of the district commander, the time of holding practice not to be communicated to any post commander, will further increase the efficiency of the artillery. He says in this connection: "It is believed that great benefit will be derived therefrom, as it will require post and district commanders to be ready at all times for action. Such progress, in the equipment of the present system of fire control and direction, as was hoped for, has not been made, the failure to do so being largely due to unforeseen and uncontrollable conditions. Two districts, Narragansett and New London, have been completely equipped, and the installation at Fort Barrancas is rapidly nearing completion. At the latter place, an entirely new system of position-finding is being established, and it is thought that the results of the experiments may warrant its adoption for low sites. It was devised by a Board of Officers, convened at Fort Wadsworth, and the methods outlined by them are now being installed under an allotment from the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications.

"Attention is again invited to the insufficient allowance for target practice for seacoast companies. It is earnestly recommended that all practice be with full service charges and sub-caliber, and it is believed that the wisdom of this policy has been fully shown by the experimental firing, both during the recent maneuvers, and in the tests of the disappearing gun carriages. So far as is known, no sub-caliber practice has been held during the current year."

Colonel Randolph recommends that the officers' quarters at Fort Monroe be increased before the next class reports at the Artillery School there. If possible, the number of student officers should be increased from thirty to fifty. The pay and the number of electrician

sergeants should be increased. Experience has shown that each garrison of coast artillery requires two or more, 1st class sergeant of the Signal Corps, gets \$45 per month, to \$34 for the electrician. Capable young civilians are reluctant to bind themselves for three years, and additional advantages are necessary to induce them to enter the service, as well as to retain those who are already in it. One hundred and twenty-five electrician sergeants with the pay and allowances of 1st class sergeants of the Signal Corps are asked for, also five gunner specialists for each company of coast artillery, with extra allowance of \$5 per month. The benefit derived would be incalculable, and trained enlisted men would have an incentive to remain in the Artillery Corps. As the necessity for the constant presence of the Chief of Artillery at Washington makes it impossible for him to make all the inspections required, it is recommended that this duty be performed under instructions from the Chief or Artillery by two artillery officers of suitable rank, to be detailed for that purpose. Of the maneuvers, Colonel Randolph says: "The combined maneuvers of the Army and Navy were replete with interest and the information gained will result in incalculable benefit to the Service. Much of the installation of range and position finders, instruments for the transmission of ballistic and other data, and search lights, was accomplished in a very limited period, involving an immense amount of labor upon the part of Engineer and Ordnance Departments and the Signal Corps, and the success of the operations was largely due to their earnest and hearty co-operation. It is recommended that if practicable similar combined maneuvers take place annually."

The Chief of Artillery also recommends that all electrical installation at artillery posts be combined under one head. In conclusion, Colonel Randolph says: "It is recommended that officers of artillery promoted to fill original vacancies created or caused in the Artillery branch of the Army by the Act approved Feb. 2, 1901, take rank from that date in the same manner as officers of cavalry or infantry promoted to fill original vacancies of that date created or caused in their respective branches by that Act."

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—William H. Moody.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Chas. H. Darling.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Francis J. Higginson, Commander-in-Chief.
Rear Admiral J. B. Coghlan, Second in Command. Address of squadron, care of Postmaster, New York City, unless otherwise given.
KEARSARGE, (Flagship), Capt. Joseph N. Hemphill, navy yard, New York.
ALABAMA, Capt. Charles H. Davis, Navy Yard, New York.
CINCINNATI, Comdr. Newton E. Mason. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 3.
DETROIT, Comdr. Albert C. Dillingham. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Henry N. Manney. At navy yard, New York.
MACHIAS, Comdr. Henry McCrea. Arrived at New York Oct. 30.
MARIETTA, Lieut. Comdr. Samuel W. B. Diehl. At La Guayra.
MONTGOMERY, Comdr. Nathaniel J. K. Patch. At San Juan.
NEWARK, Comdr. Richard Walnwright. Commissioned at Boston Nov. 2.
OLYMPIA (Flagship of Admiral Coghlan), Capt. Henry W. Lyon. Arrived at Culebra Nov. 1.
PANTHER, Comdr. John C. Wilson, at Colon.
SCORPION, Lieut. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Boston, Mass. Address there.
TEXAS, Capt. Wm. T. Swinburne. Commissioned at Norfolk Nov. 3.

EUROPEAN STATION.

Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Commander-in-Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels of this station care of Postmaster, New York.
ILLINOIS (Flagship), Capt. George A. Converse. Sailed Nov. 4 from Villfranche for Porto Grande.
ALEXANDRIA, Capt. John A. Rodgers. Sailed Nov. 5 from Algiers for Porto Grande.
CHICAGO, Capt. James H. Dayton. Arrived at Gibraltar Nov. 5.
NASHVILLE, Comdr. Nathan E. Niles. Sailed Nov. 1 from Gibraltar for Porto Grande.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Geo W. Sumner Comdr-in-Chief. Address of this station is care of Postmaster, New York City.
IOWA (Flagship), Capt. Thomas Perry. Sailed Nov. 6 from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro.
ATLANTA, Comdr. William H. Turner. At Montevideo.

PACIFIC STATION.

Rear Admiral Elias Casey, Commander in Chief. Unless otherwise given, address vessels on this Station, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.
BOSTON, Comdr. Charles P. Perkins. At Mare Island.
MARBLEHEAD, Comdr. Thomas S. Phelps. Mare Island, Cal., preparing for commission.
OREGON, Capt. William T. Burwell. Sailed Nov. 1 from San Francisco for Honolulu en route to Asiatic Station.
PERRY, Lieut. Theodore C. Fenton. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
WHEELING, Capt. Uriel Sebree. At Tutuila, Samoa.
WISCONSIN (Flagship), Capt. George C. Reiter. At Panama. Address care of Postmaster, New York.

ASIATIC STATION.

Rear Admiral R. D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the fleet. Unless otherwise noted, address all vessels on Asiatic Station, care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal. Postage, two cents.
KENTUCKY, (Flagship of Commander-in-Chief), Capt. Charles H. Stockton. At Yokohama.
RAINBOW, (Flagship Senior Squadron Commander.) At Cavite.
ANNAPOLIS, Comdr. Karl Rohrer. At Uraga, Japan.
CELTIC, Lieut. Comdr. William A. Gill. At Sydney.
DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, Comdr. Daniel D. V. Stuart. Arrived at Cavite Nov. 5.
FROLIC, Lieut. Comdr. William R. A. Rooney. At Cavite, P.I.
GENERAL ALAVA, Lieut. Lewis B. Jones. On cruise among Philippine Islands.
GLACIER, Comdr. Arthur B. Speyers. At Cavite, P.I.
HELENA, Comdr. Royal R. Ingersoll. At Shikawan.
ISLE DE CUBA, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Parker. Arrived at Cavite Nov. 5.
ISLE DE LUZON, Lieut. Comdr. John C. Colwell. Sailed Nov. 3 from Muscat for Aden, Oman, en route to New York. Address care Postmaster, N.Y.
IRIS, Lieut. W. A. Edgar. At Cavite.
JUSTIN (merchant officers and crew). Sailed Oct. 14 from Cavite for Guam. Address Guam.

MONADNOCK, Comdr. Dennis H. Mahan. At Hong Kong.
MONOCACY, Lieut. Comdr. George W. Denfeld. At Tongku, China. Address, care of Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Naval forces, Asiatic Station.
MONTEREY, Comdr. Franklin J. Drake. At Amoy.
NANSHAN (supply ship). Sailed Oct. 17 from Cavite for Hong Kong.
NEW ORLEANS, Capt. Charles S. Sperry. At Chefoo. Address of vessel should be always care Postmaster, San Francisco. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails. Special arrangements are made with Postmaster to forward mail.
PISCATAQUA, Lieut. Harry A. Field. At Cavite. Address Manila.
POMPEY (merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
PRINCETON, Comdr. James R. Seltridge. At Uraga.
SATURN, (Collier, merchant officers and crew). At Cavite.
VICKSBURG, Comdr. Edwin B. Barry. At Chefoo. Address care Postmaster San Francisco, Cal., with whom special arrangements have been made to forward mails. Any other address causes delay in delivery of mails.
WILMINGTON, Comdr. Ebenezer S. Prime. Arrived at Amoy Nov. 4.
WOMPATUCK, Bttn. James Laven. At Cavite, P. I. Address Manila.
YORKTOWN, Comdr. Aaron Ward. At Chefoo.
ZAFIRO (supply vessel). At Cavite, P.I.

GUNBOATS PATROLLING THE PHILIPPINES.

ALPINE, Lieut. James E. Walker, Pollok Patrol.
QUINCY, Lieut. Levi C. Bertelette. Zamboanga Patrol.
SAMARR, Lieut. Levi C. Bisset. On cruise among Philippine Islands.
URDANETA, Ensign Chas. S. Freeman. At Olongapo.
VILLALOBOS, Lieut. H. A. Bispham. Arrived at Cavite Nov. 5.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, UNASSIGNED, TUGS, &C.

ACCOMAC, Bttn. C. T. Chase. At Havana, Cuba. Address there.
ACTIVE, Boatswain Charles Wouters. At training station, San Francisco, Cal.
ADAMS, Comdr. Charles E. Fox. Sailed Nov. 2 from Mare Island for San Diego, Cal. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco.
AILEEN, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
ALICE, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
ALVARADO, Lieut. Harley H. Christy, Annapolis, Md.
APACHE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
ARETHUSA (supply ship), merchant master and crew. At Boston.
ARANSAS, Comdr. Chas. E. Vreeland. At Norfolk Oct. 28.
BANCROFT, Lieut. Abraham E. Culver. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
CHICKASAW, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
COAL BARGE NO. 1, Boatswain F. Carall. At Port Antonio, Jamaica. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
CLUGA, Lieut. Comdr. Robert M. Dovia. Arrived at New York Nov. 1. Address there.
DOLPHIN, Lieut. Comdr. Geo. M. Stoney. Arrived at Washington Nov. 1. Address Washington, D.C.
EAGLE, Lieut. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Manzanillo, Cuba. Address care O. B. Stillman, Esq., Eusemada de Mora, Manzanillo, Cuba.
FORTUNE, Chief Boatswain P. Haley. Sailed Nov. 6 from New York for Norfolk. Address there.
GLACIERS, Lieut. A. M. Procter. At Norfolk, Va.
HERCULES, Lieut. Comdr. Victor Blue. Address there.
HIST, Lieut. Victor Blue. Sailed Nov. 6 from Newport for Norfolk.
HOLLAND, (submarine), Lieut. Harry H. Caldwell. At League Island Pa. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug), Lieut. Hugh Rodman. At Honolulu, H.I. Address Honolulu.
IWANA, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
LEYDEN (tug), Lieut. C. Wells. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
MAINE, Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze. Ordered in commission at League Island, Pa.
MASSASOIT, Boatswain James Matthews. At naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.
MAYFLOWER, Lieut. Comdr. Albert Gleaves. At Washington. Address there.
MICHIGAN, Lieut. Comdr. William Winder. At Erie. Address there.
MOLUKE, At League Island, Pa.
MOHAWK, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NARKEETA, tug. At New York.
NEW HAMPSHIRE, Loaned to New York Naval Militia.
NEW YORK (Flagship of Rear Admiral F. Rodgers), Capt. Morris R. S. Mackenzie. Sailed Oct. 29 from Yokohama for Honolulu, en route to San Francisco.
NEZINSCOT, (tug), at Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
OSCEOLA, Boatswain E. J. Norcott. Arrived at Culebra Nov. 1.
PAWNEE, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PEORIA, Ensign Walter E. Tardy. At Norfolk. Address there.
PONTIAC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PORTSMOUTH, Loaned to New Jersey Naval Militia.
POWHATAN, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
PAWTUCKET, Navy Yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.
POTOMAC, Lieut. Benjamin B. McCormick. At Norfolk. Address there.
RALEIGH, Comdr. A. P. Nazro. Has been ordered in commission at Portsmouth, N.H.
RANGER, Comdr. Wm. P. Potter. Arrived at Acapulco Nov. 5 en route to San Francisco. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco.
RAPIDO, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I. Address there.
RESTLESS, Lieut. John F. Marshall, Jr. Norfolk, Va.
SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. Asa Walker. At Norfolk. Address Norfolk.
STANDISH, tug. Annapolis, Md.
SANDOVAL, Lieut. Harley H. Christy. At Annapolis, Md.
SAMOSET, (tug), at League Island. Address there.
SEBAGO, Boatswain George B. Hendry. At navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
SIOUX, tug. At Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SOLACE, Comdr. F. Sincer. Mare Island. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
SUPPLY, Comdr. William E. Sewell. Arrived at Algiers Nov. 6 en route to Manila and Guam. Their possible itinerary is as follows: Leave Algiers Nov. 9, arrive Port Said Nov. 16, leave Port Said Nov. 18, arrive Colombo Dec. 7, leave Colombo Dec. 12, arrive Singapore Dec. 23, leave Singapore Dec. 27, arrive Manila Jan. 3, 1903, leave Manila Jan. 9, 1903, arrive Guam Jan. 17, 1903. Address U.S.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, New York City (domestic postage). Note: After Nov. 10, 1902, address U.S.S. Supply, care U.S. Despatch Agent, San Francisco, Cal.
SYLPH, Midshipman George C. Westervelt. At Washington. Address there.
TECUMSEH, Bttn. J. Mahoney. At Washington. Address there.
TRAFFIC, Navy Yard, New York. Address there.
TRITON, Boatswain E. M. Isaac. At navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
UNADILLA, Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
UNCAS, Chief Bttn. J. McLaughlin. At San Juan. Address there.
VIGILANT, Training Station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.
VIXEN, Lieut. Comdr. Walter McLean. Sailed Nov. 5 from Norfolk for Port Royal. Address care Postmaster, N.Y.
WABAN, tug. At Pensacola. Address there.
WAHNETA, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASP, Lieut. Bion B. Bierer. Arrived at Pensacola Nov. 1. Address Pensacola.
YANKTON, Comdr. Austin M. Knight. Arrived at Key West Nov. 3. Address care Postmaster, New York.

TRAINING SHIPS

ALERT, Commander William W. Kimball. At San

Francisco. Address Postmaster, San Francisco.
ALLIANCE, Comdr. Samuel P. Comly. Sailed from Funchal for Hampton Roads Oct. 1. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
BUFFALO, Capt. Albert Ross. At Norfolk. Address care of Postmaster, New York City.
ESSEX, Comdr. Lewis C. Heilner. Arrived at Navy Yard Portsmouth, N.H., Nov. 3. Address Portsmouth, N.H.
INDIANA, Capt. William H. Emory. At New York yard. Address there.
HARTFORD, Comdr. William H. Reeder. Arrived at Funchal, Madeira, Nov. 6. The itinerary of the Hartford is as follows:
 Leave Nov. 13; arrive Algiers Nov. 20, leave Nov. 24; arrive Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 4, leave Dec. 9; arrive Jaffa Dec. 11, leave Dec. 17; arrive Piraeus Dec. 22, leave Dec. 27; arrive Villefranche Jan. 4, leave Jan. 11; arrive Gibraltar Jan. 16, leave Jan. 20; arrive Madeira Jan. 23, leave Jan. 30; arrive San Juan Feb. 2, leave Feb. 5, arrive New Orleans, La., Mar. 4, leave Mar. 11; arrive Galveston, Texas, Mar. 15, leave Mar. 22; arrive Mobile, Ala., Mar. 28, leave Apr. 2; arrive Pensacola, Fla., Apr. 2, leave Apr. 26; arrive Havana, Cuba, Apr. 30, leave May 5; arrive Charleston, S. C., May 9, leave May 16; arrive Tompkinsville May 22. Address all mail care U.S. Dispatch Agent, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, until Jan. 24, 1903; after Jan. 24, to U.S. Dispatch Agent, New York.
LANCASIER, Comdr. George P. Colvocoresses. At Hampton Roads.
MOHICAN, Comdr. W. P. Day. Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 6. Address care of Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
MONONGAHELA, Comdr. Corwin P. Rees. Sailed Nov. 3 from Fort Monroe for New York.
NEWPORT, Lieut. Comdr. Edwin H. Tillman. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
PRAIRIE, Comdr. Duncan Kennedy. Sailed Nov. 5 from Fort Monroe for Culebra.
PURITAN, Comdr. Albert G. Eerry. Arrived at Norfolk Nov. 1.
TOPEKA, Comdr. John A. H. Nickels. At Norfolk Yard. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship), Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address Boston, Mass.
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship), Comdr. Alphon V. Wadhams. Address New York City.
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship), Lieut. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty. Address Philadelphia, Pa.

RECEIVING SHIPS.

COLUMBIA, Capt. Albert S. Snow. At Navy Yard, New York.
CONSTELLATION, Capt. William W. Mead. At Newport, R.I. (Attached to training station.)
FRANKLIN, Capt. Charles M. Thomas. Navy Yard, Norfolk.
INDEPENDENCE, Capt. Francis W. Dickins. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal.
NIPISIC, Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bostwick. At Puget Sound Naval Station, Washington.
MINNEAPOLIS, Capt. Caspar F. Goodrich. At Navy Yard, League Island, Pa.
PENSACOLA, Comdr. Jefferson F. Moser. San Francisco, Cal.
RICHMOND, Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. Norfolk, Va.
SANTAE, Comdr. George L. Dyer. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.
SOUTHERY, (prison ship), Comdr. Clayton S. Richman (retired). At Boston, Mass. Address there.
WABASH, Capt. George W. Pigman. At Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN ACTIVE SERVICE.

Lieut. L. H. Chandler, U.S.N., Flotilla Commander. Address of Flotilla care Postmaster, New York.
DECATUR, Lieut. L. H. Chandler. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West for Cape Haitien.
EAGLEY, Lieut. S. E. Moses. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West for Cape Haitien.
BARNEY, Lieut. G. C. Davison. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West for Cape Haitien.
BIDDLE, Lieut. R. Z. Johnston. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West for Cape Haitien.
STOCKTON, Lieut. H. E. Yarnell. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West for Cape Haitien.
THORNTON, Lieut. W. G. McDowell. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West for Cape Haitien.
WILKES, Lieut. D. W. Knox. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West for Cape Haitien.
NINA, (tug; tender to flotilla), Lieut. H. T. Baker. Sailed Nov. 6 from Key West for Port Antonio, Jamaica.

TORPEDO BOAT FLOTILLA IN COMMISSION IN RESERVE.

Lieut. A. H. Davis, U.S.N., in command.
 At Norfolk Navy Yard. Address there, **TRUXTON**, **CUSHING**, **ERICSSON**, **FOOTE**, **DUPONT**, **PORTER**, **SOMERS**, **WHIPPLE**, and **DALE**.
DELONG, arrived at Norfolk Nov. 4.
MACKENZIE has been ordered in commission at New York, will be sent to Norfolk, Va.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE, IN COMMISSION.

MORRIS, **McKEE** and **WINSLOW**, Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.
TALBOT, Lieut. A. M. Proctor. Trying oil fuel.
RODGERS, Lieut. J. J. Halligan. Washington. In connection with oil fuel tests.
GWIN, Naval Academy detail. Norfolk, under repairs.
CRAVEN, Ensign F. L. Pinner. At New Suffolk, L.I.

COLLIERS.

(Merchant officers and crews).

AJAX, Sailed Nov. 3 from Colombo for Port Said. Address care of Postmaster, New York.
ALEXANDER, Arrived at Pichilingue Oct. 21. Address care of U.S. Consul, La Paz, Mex.
BRITUS, At Norfolk. Address Norfolk.
CAESAR, Sailed Oct. 29 from New York for Manila. Address care Postmaster, New York.
HANNIBAL, Sailed Oct. 31 from Lynnhaven Bay for Cape Haitien. Address Postmaster N. W.
LEONON, Arrived at Lambert's Point Nov. 4. Address Norfolk.
LEONIDAS, Sailed Oct. 28 from Port Antonio for Norfolk.
NERO, Sailed Nov. 3 from Malta for Colombo. Address care Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
STERLING, Sailed Nov. 4 from Boston for Norfolk. Address Norfolk.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS, Comdr. Chauncey Thomas. Address Station D, San Francisco, Cal.
FISH HAWK, Boatwain J. A. Smith, retired. Address care U. S. Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—At Baltimore, Md., temporarily. Capt. F. G. F. Wadsworth.
BEAR—On Arctic cruise, Capt. Francis Tuttle.
BOUTWELL—At Newberne, N.C., Capt. J. A. Slamm.
CALUMET—At New York, N.Y., 1st Lieut. C. T. Brian.
CHANDLER—At Boston, Mass.
CHASE—Practice ship, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, South Baltimore, Md.
COLFAX—At Baltimore, Md., 1st Lieut. John C. Moore.
DALLAS—At New London, Conn., Capt. W. C. De Hart.
DEXTER—At New Bedford, Mass., Capt. F. H. Newcomb.
ESSENDEN—At Detroit, Mich., Capt. James B. Moore.

FORWARD—At Charleston, S.C., Capt. W. S. Howland.
GALVESTON—At Galveston, Tex., Capt. Albert Buhner, retired.
GOLDEN GATE—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Cushing.
GRANT—At Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. D. F. Tozier.
GRESHAM—At New York, N.Y., Capt. T. D. Walker.
GUTHRIE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. John F. Wild.
HAMILTON—At Savannah, Ga., Capt. W. D. Roath, retired.
HUDSON—At New York, N.Y., Capt. L. V. Stodder.
MULLOCH—At San Francisco, Cal., Capt. W. C. Coulson.
MCCLANE—At Key West, Fla., Capt. A. P. R. Hanks.
MANHATTAN—At New York, N.Y.
MANNING—On Alaskan cruise, Capt. C. H. McLellan.
MORRILL—At Milwaukee, Capt. A. B. Davis, retired.
MONDAGA—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. W. G. Ross.
PERRY—Port Townsend, Wash., Capt. W. A. Failing.
RUSH—Capt. C. C. Fenger, at Seattle, Wash., Oct. 23.
SEMINOLE—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. H. B. Rogers.
SLOOP SPERRY—At Patchogue, N.Y., 1st Lieut. D. F. A. de Otto.
SMITH—At New Orleans, La., 1st Lieut. H. Emery.
THEFTIS—Capt. M. A. Healy, San Francisco, Cal.
TUSCARORA—At So. Baltimore, Md., Capt. D. A. Hall.
WASHINGTON—At Philadelphia, Pa., Capt. J. C. Mitchell, retired.
WINDOM—At Baltimore, Md., Capt. George H. Gooding.
WOODBURY—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.
WOODBURY—At Portland, Me., Capt. Edmund C. Chaytor.

CORRECTIONS TO G. O. 48. (Revised), OCT. 22, N. D. Page 3, to the specifications for "mess jacket" add, "For Chaplains the buttons shall be of white composition."

Page 16, opposite "Chaplain," strike out the words "Has none" in the column headed "Shoulder marks," and substitute "Same as for line officers with whom they rank, but without the stars and stripes to be of lustrous black mohair braid, instead of gold lace."

Page 24, opposite "Chaplain," strike out the words "No shoulder marks, sleeve or collar ornaments," and "No sleeve or collar ornaments," and substitute "do," "do."

CHAS. H. DARLING, Acting Secretary.

S. O. 31 OCT. 16, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Announces the death on Oct. 15, at Waverly, Mass., of Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, U.S.N., retired. Gives his record and orders the customary observances of respect to his memory.

S. O. 32, OCT. 16, NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Publishes the regulations for the appointment of Warrant Machinists. Examinations will be competitive and held on Feb. 17, 1903. Examination of applicants from civil life will be held at the navy yard or naval station nearest the candidate's home. Examination papers shall be marked on the basis of 1,000 as perfect. The following weights will be assigned to the different subjects: Naval record, 100; recommendation of engineering officers, 200; handwriting, 30; arithmetic, 70; marine engines, 100; marine boilers, 100; auxiliary machinery, 100; indicators and diagrams, 50; working sketches, 50; total, 1,000. Candidates with no naval record will be marked for record and recommendations upon the letters furnished by them, giving the weights as set forth above. Applications from naval machinists must be made to the Secretary of the Navy, to the commander-in-chief of a fleet, or to the commandant of a station, and forwarded through the official channels prescribed by the Navy Regulations. Applications from machinists in civil life must be made direct to the Secretary of the Navy. No person will be examined who is not a citizen of the United States.

NAVY GAZETTE.

OCT. 31—Lieut. Comdr. T. D. Griffin, detached Navy Yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to Wyoming as executive officer.

Chap. J. B. Frazier, detached Franklin, etc.; to Naval Training Station, San Francisco, Cal.

Gun. T. P. Venable (retired), to Navy Yard, Washington, D.C.; duty in general storekeeper's department.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. T. Gray, detached Bancroft; to Dolphin.

Asst. Paym. G. P. Auld, orders to Dolphin revoked; to Bancroft, November 4.

NOV. 1—Rear Admiral C. C. Todd, retired from Oct. 31, 1902. (Section 148 Revised Statutes, and Section 11, Naval Personnel Act.)

Gun. G. D. Johnstone, detached duty, New Suffolk, L.I., N.Y., etc.; to Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Gun. J. Kenyon, warranted from July 10, 1899.

Lieut. D. M. Garrison, commissioned from July 4, 1902.

Civ. Engr. F. L. Reed, appointed Oct. 28, 1902, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade).

NOV. 2—Sunday.

NOV. 3—Capt. B. H. McCalla, to San Francisco, for duty as president of board of inspection and survey at that place.

Lieut. Comdr. E. Simpson, commissioned from Sept. 17, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Purcell, commissioned from April 11, 1902.

Lieut. Comdr. W. C. P. Muir, commissioned from Sept. 23, 1902.

Paym. Clk. F. G. Kyle, appointment dated Sept. 23, 1902, for duty in connection with settlement of accounts, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass., revoked.

Paym. Clk. A. W. Barnes, appointed Nov. 3, 1902, for duty on board Texas.

Gun. W. E. Whitehead, detached Navy Yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Paym. Clk. E. F. Deland, appointed Nov. 3, 1902, for duty at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I.

NOV. 4—Comdr. T. C. McLean, to Naval Recruiting Station, Baltimore, Md.

Civil Engr. E. H. Brownell, to Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Civil Engr. E. R. Gayler, to Navy Yard, New York, N.Y.

Passed Asst. Engr. R. Crawford, retired, to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty at Cramp's shipyard as assistant inspector of machinery.

NOV. 5—Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Garrett, detached navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to duty connection fitting out Maine, and duty on board that vessel as navigator when commissioned.

Ensign E. T. Constain, to Gloucester, Nov. 15.

Ensign E. L. Sheffield, to Gloucester, Nov. 15.

Lieut. F. A. Traut, detached Monongahela, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Nov. 15.

Lieut. N. Mansfield, to Washington, D.C., Nov. 13; examination for promotion, thence to Naval Training Station, Narragansett Bay, R.I.

Ensign P. L. Pratt, to Washington, D.C., Nov. 13; examination for retirement, then home and wait orders.

Paym. S. McGowan, granted three months' sick leave.

War Mach. H. F. Beers, to Naval Recruiting Rendezvous, Buffalo, N.Y.

Act. Gun. L. S. Walker, to works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y., for duty as assistant inspector of ordnance.

Paym. Clk. W. N. Dunlap, appointed Nov. 5, 1902, for duty on board Newark.

Cable from Rear Adm. Evans, U.S. flagship Kentucky, Yokohama, Japan, Nov. 5:

Paym. L. Hunt, to Kentucky.

Lieut. C. E. Rommel, to New Orleans.

Asst. Paym. F. B. Colby, Princeton, to Cavite Station.

Lieut. Comdr. F. C. Bowers, New Orleans; to home.

Passed Asst. Paym. W. A. Merritt, to Princeton.

Paym. T. S. O'Leary, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.; to home.

Passed Asst. Paym. E. C. Tobey, Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.; to home.

NOV. 6—Lieut. A. McArthur, detached Naval Torpedo Station, Narragansett Bay, R. I., to command the Holland.

Lieut. J. W. Graeme, detached Naval Proving Ground Indian Head, to Navy Yard, Washington; duty, Naval Gun Factory.

Lieut. A. L. Norton, detached Navy Yard, Washington, Nov. 15, to the Arkansas.

Lieut. A. W. Hinds, detached Saratoga, to command the Fortuna.

Ensigns W. R. Saylor, Jr., and R. W. Vincent, to the Cincinnati Nov. 12.

Ensigns C. R. Miller, A. Kautz, A. T. Graham and A. St. C. Smith, detached Cincinnati, Nov. 12, to Washington, D. C., Nov. 18, for examination for promotion; then home and wait orders.

Chap. S. D. Boorum, retired, Nov. 14, 1902, Section 1444, Revised Statutes.

Rttn. H. E. Olsen, to Wabash, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

W. Mach. F. J. Korte, to Columbia, Navy Yard, New York.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

OCT. 30—Capt. R. M. Gilson, leave extended three days.

OCT. 31—Col. F. H. Harrington, granted three weeks' leave from Nov. 2.

Capt. Henry Leonard, proceed to Hampton Roads, Va., and report on Nov. 3 to Capt. C. J. Train, U.S.N., President of Board of Inspection and Survey, for duty in connection with the inspection of the U.S.S. Detroit and the U.S.S. Bancroft. Duty completed, return to present station.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

OCT. 30—2d Lieut. W. A. Wiley granted thirty days' leave. The resignation of Cadet W. A. McPheeters accepted to take effect Oct. 23, 1902.

OCT. 31—Capt. W. G. Ross authorized to delay seven days before assuming command of the Onondaga. Capt. J. W. Collins directed to proceed to New York City, and Red Bank, N.J., on inspection duty.

Chief Engr. C. A. McAllister directed to proceed to Cartaret, N.J., on inspection duty.

NOV. 1—1st Lieut. R. O. Crisp relieved from duty as Assistant Inspector of Life-Saving Stations, on relief, and granted thirty days' leave.

Constructor J. W. Lee directed to report at the Department.

NOV. 3—Capt. C. C. Fenger directed to proceed with his command to Port Townsend, Washington, and report to Capt. D. F. Tozier.

Chief Engr. Willis Pedrick detached from the Thetis, and granted sick leave for three months.

1st Asst. Engr. J. Q. Walton directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on inspection duty.

NOV. 4—Capt. W. F. Kilgore relieved from the command of the Manhattan.

Capt. L. N. Stodder, retired, assigned to the command of the Hudson.

2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes detached from the Hudson, and assigned to the practice ship, Chase, as executive officer.

2d Lieut. R. Ridgely, Jr., from the Hudson to the Manhattan.

NOV. 5—Capt. W. F. Kilgore granted seven days' leave.

The Revenue steamer Rush arrived at Seattle, Wash., on Oct. 29.

Capt. A. P. R. Hanks, D. A. Hall, C. A. Abbey, H. B. Rogers, 1st Lieut. W. E. Reynolds, 2d Lieut. W. W. Joynes, B. H. Camden and Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock were recent visitors at the Department.

OFFICIAL DISPATCHES.

The War Department was advised by telegram Nov. 1 of the arrival at San Francisco on Oct. 31 of the transport Sheridan with the following military passengers: Troops A, B, C, D, E, and I, 9th Cav., with the following officers of that regiment: Captains Miller, Reed, Young and Moses; Chaplain Prieleau; Lieutenants Morrow, Pearson, Howard, Barton, Love, Eddy and Hathaway; Lieutenant Colonel Greenough, A.C. Majors Watrous, Fay, Department, A. Appel, Anderson, Robins, Andrews and Titus, Medical Department; Captains Purdy, 1st Inf., Shaw, Daywalt, Simms, Minors, Kennedy, Raynor, Stockard, Long and Alden, Medical Department; Chaplains Robinson, 1st Inf., and Kelly, 10th Inf.; Lieut. Faulkner, A.C. F. N. Johnston, Engineer, Walton, 10th Inf.; Gilmore, 15th, Dewitt, Grubbs and Edgar, Med. Dept.; Contract Surgeons Dillon and Price; 136 sick, 247 casuals, 3 furloughed, 73 discharged, 8 general prisoners. Following deaths during voyage: Private James Howell, Troop C, 9th Cav., Oct. 10, pulmonary oedema, final complication military tuberculosis, both lungs completely involved; Frank L. Durrin, Private Co. F, 29th Inf., Oct. 27, chronic pulmonary tuberculosis; Private Thomas G. Godmark, unassigned 11th Inf., Oct. 23, chronic diarrhoea.

The War Department is in receipt of a telegram dated November 1, 1902, stating that the transport Logan sailed at noon on that date for Manila with the following military passengers: Colonels Vroom, Inspector General's Department, and Smart, Medical Department; Lieutenant Colonels Hall, Medical Department, and Stanton, 11th Cavalry; Majors Carter and Drake, Medical Department; Abercrombie, 24th Inf.; Captains Morton, Ordnance Department, Benjamin, 1st Inf., Carnahan and Dorey, 5th, Kerth and Houle, 20th, Penrose, 23th, Lewis, 25th, Lott, 6th Cav., Overton, 15th, Lieutenants Hess, Medical Department; Richmond, Pegram, Nolan, and Hodges, 1st Cav.; Foley, 6th, Sheridan, 9th, Stevenson and Harris, 11th, Robertson and Foster, 15th, Young and Dockery, 5th, Price, 5th, Inf., Whiting, 3d, Brown, Stewart, Cooper and Rockwell, 10th, Moran, Miller and Hobson, 7th, Walton, 20th; four hospital and thirty-one signal Corps men, twenty casuals.

The War Department has been advised by cable Nov. 1 of the following deaths in the Philippines:

Dysentery—John Hillyard, Troop C, 11th Cav., Oct. 24; Edgar L. Harrington, Co. K, 5th Inf., Oct. 30; John H. Large, Co. L, 5th Inf., Sept. 6.

Cholera—Christian Weaver, Co. M, 11th Inf., Oct. 22; Charles H. Maxwell, Troop A, 2d Cav., Oct. 22.

Heart disease—George Smith, 35th Battery Field Artillery, Oct. 13; Charles Crackman, Troop I, 1st Cav., Oct. 25.

Sulicide—Walter H. Storey, Co. H, 25th Inf., Oct. 21; John T. Hutchcroft, Band, 27th Inf., Oct. 11.

Typhoid fever—Hubert J. Demartini, Band, 27th Inf., Oct. 12.

Drowned—Body recovered—Lewis Götziar, Co. H, 1st Inf., Oct. 2.

Peritonitis—Michael V. Tobin, Co. H, 27th Inf., Oct. 2.

Killed by fall from porch convent—Walter H. Frittkard, Co. A, 25th Inf., Oct. 27.

Tetanus—John W. Baldwin, Co. B, 28th Inf., Oct. 21.

Malarial fever—Claud A. Booker, Co. L, 1st Inf., Oct. 22.

The War Department is advised by cablegram that the transport Crook sailed from Manila for San Francisco Oct. 31 with 355 casuals and 96 sick.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Nov. 5, 1902.

Never has a finer game been played on the West Point gridiron than that put up by the home team last Saturday afternoon in the contest with Yale, and a crowd of eight thousand spectators witnessed a magnificent specimen of scientific football. West Point's endurance was shown by the fact that at the close of the second half, the composition of the teams was identical with that of the line-up. Three times in her foot ball history has West Point tied Yale. In '97 with a score of 6-6, again in 1901, 5-5, 1902, 6-6. In the game last year the points gained were the result of a field goal, thus secured by individual play, while in Saturday's game they were the result of team work. The superior weight of the visitors was not so marked as in the game with Harvard, the West Point then averaging 180 lbs. The superior agility of the Cadets was marked and their endurance was greater than in the Harvard game, there being no sign of weakening in the second half.

Yale fought for every inch of ground which resulted in a touchdown after ten minutes' play. Toward the close of the second half Yale braced as never before during the game, and was at her best a few moments before the close. The ball which had remained in Yale's territory during the earlier part of the half was being rushed down the field by Yale when the time limit was reached, with all the strength of desperation.

The weather was glorious, a perfect October day.

The length of the halves was the subject of some discussion before the game, Yale favoring 25 minutes, West Point 20 minutes, the latter was finally decided upon. The stirring notes of the band preceded the arrival of the teams on the field. Their appearance was greeted with cheers, West Point and Yale rivaling each other in the volume of sound produced. The following is the line-up:

West Point	Positions.	Yale
Farnsworth	Left End	Wilhelm, Rafferty
Doe	Left Tackle	Kinney
Riley	Left Guard	Glass
Boyers (Capt.)	Centre	Holt
Thompson	Right Guard	Goss
Bunker	Right Tackle	Hogan
McAndrew	Right End	Shewlin
Shannon	Quarter Back	Metcalf
Hackett	Left Half Back (Capt.)	Chadwick
Graves	Right Half Back	Ward
Torney	Full Back	Bowman, Farmer

Touchdowns—West Point—Torney (1), Yale—Ward (1).

Goals—West Point—Torney (1), Yale—Bowman (1). Referee—Mr. McCracken, Pennsylvania, Umpire—Mr. Langford, Timekeepers—Cadet MacArthur for West Point Mr. Fox for Yale. Substitutes—Rafferty for Wilhelm, Farmer for Bowman (Yale). Length of halves—20 minutes. Score at close of 1st half—West Point 6, Yale 0. Score at close of 2d half—West Point 0, Yale 0. Total score—West Point 6, Yale 0.

Bowman kicked off for Yale, a rather low ball going only 15 yards in the West Point territory. Torney was downed without gain. West Point rushed ends in a tandem play. Bunker went through Goss and Hogan for 27 yards. Another rush, but no gain for West Point. Graves punted to Metcalf, who misjudged the ball and closed it back to Yale's 25 yard line. Chadwick and Bowman forced West Point for 3 yards, and Kinney went through for 4 more. Chadwick made an equal gain. Ward tried an end run but was downed without gain. Bowman after a poor pass pointed to Shannon on third down. Shannon muffed and the ball bounded to Hogan, who fumbled. West Point's agility secured the ball for the home team in the scramble which followed. Graves punted to Metcalf, Bowman kicked back, Shannon caught but was laid low by Shewlin. Torney made one yard through Yale's centre but Yale's line was too strong for further gain. The ball was punted to Metcalf who caught and dodging the West Point ends, made a brilliant run of 40 yards before he was downed by Shannon. Encouraged apparently, Yale put forth her might and Chadwick and Hogan made 7 yards, to which 5 more were added by Ward around the right end. A succession of scrimmages brought the ball within 2 yards of West Point's goal. With the support of the entire Yale team Ward was finally shoved out for a touchdown between Bunker and Thompson. Goal was kicked by Bowman. Time 10 minutes.

West Point kicked off. Graves sent the ball 40 yards to Bowman, who tried to kick back from a line-up, but Boyers crashing through Yale's right rushed on Bowman, who was on the 15 yard line. The ball rebounded from Boyer's chest to the 5 yard line. Yale's defence was not proof against the onslaught which followed. Bunker made 2 yards, Torney the remaining 3 and a touchdown from which he kicked a clean goal.

The enthusiasm of the West Pointers knew no bounds: cheers, shouts, wild waving of flags, the corps cry filled the air: the mass of humanity which had remained spell bound during the critical period found vent for their pent-up emotions. Yale was given another opportunity before the close of the half to increase her score, getting the ball in West Point's territory for interference with Metcalf in making a catch, but she lost it on a fumble. Hackett had made 5 yards for his team through Wilhelm and Kinney before time was called at the close of the half with the ball in Yale's territory. Score, West Point 6, Yale 6. Yale owed her touchdown to Metcalf's run. West Point owed hers to Boyer's blocking of Bowman's kick.

In the second half there was no scoring by either team. West Point showed no diminution of nerve or pluck. Yale braced up and came up to the expectations of her friends toward the close of the half.

Torney kicked off to Shewlin, who had forced the ball back 15 yards before he was downed by McAndrew. Ward made a gain of 5 yards to which Hogan added three. Bowman punted to Hackett on West Point's 45 yard line, but Hackett was at once downed by Wilhelm. Graves and Torney went through Goss for 5 yards before the Yale line steadied. West Point made a tandem formation, but a kick close to the line was the real play. Metcalf caught on Yale's 40 yard line; after several good gains the visitors lost the ball on a penalty. Torney punted, Bowman punted back; Hackett seized the ball and made 20 yards through three Yale men.

A series of punts had landed the ball on Yale's 10-yard line, when with a mighty effort which raised the drooping spirits of their friends the New Haven team determined to do or die. They worked in fierce earnest through the remaining moments of the half. Chadwick and Ward made gains around the ends. Aided by Hogan, those two players varied end runs with a tackle formation. The ball was forced from the 20-yard line for 60 yards. Glass aiding Chadwick in turning the ends for 15 yards of the distance. Time was called with

the ball on West Point's 20-yard line. Score at close of half, West Point 6; Yale 0.

The game was watched by many prominent football men, Mills of Princeton, Waters and Lewis of Harvard, among the number. At its conclusion the crowd went wild. The cadets formed a ring on the plain, and gave the West Point cheer. Again in the rear of barracks they assembled and the cheering was repeated. The team had been borne in triumph to their quarters, and the whole post was jubilant over the result of their efforts and the brilliant record of the afternoon.

The hop in the evening was kept up until 11 P.M. A program of 24 dances was very thoroughly enjoyed. The guests were received by Mrs. Hobbs.

The game on Saturday of the present week will be with Union, Nov. 8; Syracuse, Nov. 15. Nov. 22, is an open date; Nov. 29, the last date of the season, the Army-Navy game on Franklin Field, Philadelphia. Daily will play in the game with Annapolis.

Scores of other games on Saturday: Princeton 10, Cornell 0; Pennsylvania 6, Annapolis 0; University of Pennsylvania 17, Columbia 0; Syracuse 26, Williams 17; Lehigh 11, Union 0.

NAVAL ACADEMY'S NEW BUILDING.

The first stage in the construction of the new Naval Academy was passed on November 1, when the firm of P. J. Carlin & Co., of New York City, completed their contracts. The difficulties with which this firm met in its work were greater than that of any subsequent contractor, as it had to make the beginning of the radical transformation in the Academy. The most notable part of the work of the firm was the construction of the splendid armory and boat-house, twin buildings of white rock-faced granite, ashlar, and Waldoboro granite, forming the northeast and southwest boundaries of the quadrangular parade ground, of which the back ground is the cadet quarters, the main building of the whole series, which fronts the Chesapeake Bay, forming the principal feature of the whole grounds. These buildings are identical in their measurements and their outside appearance. It is only in the interior construction that there is any variation. Each is 100 feet broad and something over 400 feet in length, with four flanking towers rising 25 feet above the main walls which are 50 feet in height. The interior construction of the buildings is entirely different. The floor of the boat-house is of concrete, and upon it is constructed a marine railway to convey boats of different sizes to their winter location.

The main architectural features of these buildings are the splendid arches of masonry which form the whole of either end. Messrs. Flagg & Company, architects of the new Naval Academy, are authority for the statement that these are the largest masonry arches in buildings in the United States, and probably in the world. Their massiveness and beauty is indescribable. The span is 50 feet and the depth of the arch ring or height of the keystone above the ground is 70 feet. The calculated weight of the arch, including brick backing, is 500 tons. The floor of the armory is formed of blocks of wood, is 30,000 square feet in area, and is the largest floor surface of the kind in the world. The blocks are quartered oak, two inches broad by twelve in length, laid in the "herring bone" pattern in a bituminous composition which sets about as hard as concrete. The whole is upon a base formed first of concrete and then of cement. The blocks have grooves which lock into each other and also the composition base. They will be polished, and the effect by electric light is expected to be dazzling. The power house is the main building to be erected on the pier running from the northern boundary of the Academy grounds. Ground for its foundation had to be reclaimed from the Severn to a distance of an eighth of a mile from shore. The Government has changed the plans of this building and no more work can be done upon it at present. The northern sea wall has been completed and Congress has made an appropriation to complete a wall around the whole grounds. In all its parts it will be a considerable distance from the present shore line and the space between will be filled up. The work of the Carlin firm has been sufficient to give the observer a very good idea of what the new Academy will be like. As sufficient appropriations have been made to complete all the buildings, and in a little more than a year the finish of work will not appear far off.

MOUNT OF MOUNTED OFFICERS.

Par. 1179, A.R., requires that "Unless especially excepted by the Commanding General of the Army, all mounted officers will be required to keep the private horses necessary for the efficient performance of their duties."

The number of such officers is approximately 1563, and according to observation, very few of them keep private horses which would enable them, in time of war, to perform efficiently their duties.

When the writer joined, there could hardly be found a mounted officer that did not own a good serviceable mount. Many of them owned two horses, and many were superb Kentucky bred. Such horses were an officer's pride and the envy of those who did not possess them.

What is the general character of the officers' mount to-day? Probably not more than twenty-five per cent of all mounted officers own horse flesh, the largest proportion being in the Cavalry service. I would class them as follows: First, good serviceable horses that come up to the standard of a public horse; second, condemned Cavalry horses; third, polo ponies; fourth, nags suitable for women and children to drive. This latter class enable the owner to answer in the affirmative the inspector's question, "Do you own your own horse?"

How very few officers own horses of the first class mentioned; and why is this, and what encouragement does an officer receive to own a first class mount? By Par. 1182, A.R., officers detailed on recruiting service, and college detail, and who effect a voluntary transfer, are deprived of transportation for their private horses. So they must abandon them, sell them at a sacrifice, or buy them over again in paying transportation. The scratch of a pen would change this.

A still greater discouragement for the owners of horses is found in the Philippine service.

It is comparatively easy to get a horse over there, but next to impossible to get it home; First, because no stock transport is coming, and second for fear of introducing disease into this country. I could name officers who left their private horses over a year ago with the quartermaster at Manila for shipment home, and the horses are still at Manila. The problem of getting horses home can be solved by not taking them over there, or by selling them to the gentle Filipino.

To some, a good price compensates for the sacrifice, a sentiment that is well understood and respected by all true lovers of a horse.

Four years at home and two abroad will not encourage an officer to keep a first-class horse under these conditions. The remedy is to fit up about twenty-five good stalls on each transport, so that officers can take their horses with them and personally look after them. Many of us have traveled on stock transports with hundreds of horses, with their riders, as well as women and children, and if under these conditions, there is no sickness, surely twenty-five horses need not infect a ship.

As to the matter of introducing disease into home ports, I realize that it is possible; but with the necessary precautions taken by inspectors before horses are embarked, there would be little probability of such an event.

When the discouragements which I have mentioned have been removed, every mounted officer should be compelled to keep a mount which would come up to a prescribed standard. Inspectors should be required to inspect and report upon the mount of each officer. If the officer's mount is not up to the standard, his extra pay for the purpose of providing himself a mount, should be stopped till such mount is secured.

CAVALRY.

THE PRESIDIO.

San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 31, 1902.

Lieut. Harry S. Howland and Milton A. Elliott, 13th Inf., gave an "Omar Kkayyam Tiffin" at their quarters in Fort Mason last Sunday. The table was beautifully decorated with violets and smilax, and at each place was a luncheon card bearing an appropriate quotation.

Col. Peter D. Vroom, I.G., is in San Francisco en route to Manila.

First Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, 1st Cav., has gone to Arizona, with a detachment of recruits.

The Athletic Association of the 19th Inf. are planning to give a grand field day on Christmas.

Col. J. B. Girard, assistant surgeon general, who has been chief surgeon at Honolulu for the past year, arrived in San Francisco the first of the week.

There was an informal hop at the Presidio on Wednesday evening, the band of the 7th Infantry furnishing the music. Later a series of formal military dances will be given which will undoubtedly surpass those of any other season.

Lieut. Col. Henry H. Whitney, aide to General Miles, left on the Coptic the last of the week to join the General in Manila.

Col. J. B. Babcock, so long A.G. Department of California, is in the city to be present at the marriage of his son, Lieut. Conrad S. Babcock, 3d Cav.

Major Richard W. Johnson, surgeon, who has been ordered to Fortress Monroe, has been on duty here as sanitary inspector and assistant to the chief surgeon, and he leaves many friends at headquarters and surrounding posts.

Lieuts. B. J. Tillman, W. M. Korst, Geo. H. Knox, and Ralph McCoy, of the 7th Infantry, and O. P. M. Hazzard, of the 3d Cavalry, with ladies, made up a merry party for a Sousa concert on Friday evening.

Mrs. D. J. Craigie, wife of Col. D. J. Craigie, 11th Inf., entertained at dinner on Tuesday night at the Edgemere in honor of Miss Grace Owens, fiancée of Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, 7th Inf. Among those present were: Lieuts. E. W. Terry, B. J. Tillman, W. M. Brockman and Geo. H. Knox, of the 7th Inf., and O. P. M. Hazzard, of the 7th Cav.

Col. H. C. Ward, U.S.A., and Mrs. Ward, will be at 2123 Third street, Louisville, Ky., for a two months' sojourn, after spending 3 years and 8 months in the Philippines on duty.

CAMP THOMAS.

Chickamauga, Ga., Oct. 29, 1902.

Preparations for the winter at Camp Thomas, Ga., have been made. The officers' tents have all been celled on the inside and raised about a foot off the ground. Stoves have been purchased, and every one has been busy putting them in place. These stoves are all wood burners, and are located in the center of the tents. The pipes are run up at one corner of the tents and no trouble is experienced from smoke.

Colonel Baldwin has made application to the War Department for permission to erect two large riding halls.

Second Lieut. H. E. Mann, on Oct. 28 was assigned to troop G, for temporary duty.

During the temporary absence of Capt. J. O. Waterman, 7th Cav., 1st Lieut. G. E. Mitchell, 7th Cav., will assume command of Troop I.

COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Nov. 3, 1902.

Lieut. John W. Ward, 20th Inf., has been promoted from 2d to 1st lieutenant and expects to go to the 15th Inf. Lieut. William H. Plummer, 3d Inf., has also been promoted to 1st lieutenant.

Friday evening, the officers of the post gave a hop. There were a large number of ladies and gentlemen from Columbus. It was enjoyed very much. After the hop, Mrs. Henry C. Clement, Jr., gave a delightful supper.

Capt. James H. McRae left for New York with recruits for David's Island on Saturday. Capt. F. V. Krug left for Fort Snelling with recruits on Sunday. Dr. R. M. Blanchard, U.S.A., left for the U.S. Medical School at Washington, D.C., Sunday.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Tex., Oct. 31, 1902.

Capt. William D. Conrad, U.S.A., retired, arrived in El Paso recently, and in all probability will make his home there.

Lieutenant Lee, who is at the fort on court-martial duty, has been the guest of Captain and Mrs. Clinton for the past week.

This week a bowling match in honor of Lieutenant and Mrs. Alfred Aloe, 12th Inf., was given by Mesdames Hopper, Williams, Weff and Davis, of El Paso.

Mrs. Haskell and Mrs. Clinton were guests at a luncheon last week complimentary to Mrs. Fagan, at the residence of Mrs. Judge Beall, of El Paso.

Some very fine scores have been made by the men in the recent target practice.

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis was in El Paso recently, en route from a visit to Mexico.

Mrs. Harold Fiske, wife of Capt. Fiske, U.S.A., ac-

accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Luna, spent a few days in El Paso last week from their home in Chihuahua, Mexico.

General Snyman, the Boer leader, spent a few days in El Paso recently, en route to the city of Mexico, where, with the minister of finance, he goes to seek a location to establish a colony of his countrymen.

Lieut. Alfred Aloe, who did not succeed in effecting a transfer from the battalion of the 12th Inf., at Fort Apache, Ariz., to this post, is packing up preparatory to leaving for his new station. He and Mrs. Aloe contemplate making the ninety-mile trip from the railroad station to Fort Apache in their automobile.

The weekly meeting of the ladies' card club was held this week at the home of the Misses Logan, near the post. Mrs. Clinton succeeded in carrying off the prize. An evening card club has also been formed at the post, which includes the officers of the garrison, the first meeting having been at Captain and Mrs. Clinton's.

Miss Mable Logan, who has been in Fort Leavenworth for the past two months assisting in the care of her sister, Mrs. Frank Wickham, wife of Lieutenant Wickham, who has been so ill, returned to her home near the post this week.

The El Paso Social Club gave a very enjoyable dance last week at the Sheldon. Among the officers and ladies present from the post were Major and Mrs. Terrett, Captain and Mrs. Clinton, Lieutenant and Mrs. Aloe, Lieutenant Lusk, Lieutenant Reed and Lieutenant Lee.

Miss Howe, sister of Major Walter Howe, Art. C., arrived in El Paso last week, and will spend some time visiting her sister, Mrs. Hunter.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Neuman, whose home is on a ranch in New Mexico, about fifteen miles from the post, gave a barbecue last week, to which the officers and ladies of the post were invited. Those participating were: Colonel and Mrs. Haskell, Mrs. Terrett, Miss Terrett, Captain and Mrs. Clinton, Lieutenant and Mrs. Aloe, Mrs. Craig, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Wolf, Dr. Sauble and Lieutenants Lusk, Lee, and Shields.

GENERAL KOBBE WATCHES POLO.

Fort Meade, S.D., Oct. 30, 1902.

Gen. William A. Kobbé, commanding the Department of Dakota, arrived this morning from St. Paul accompanied by Lieut. Col. Geo. E. Pond, Chief Q.M., to make an informal inspection of the post.

The second match game of polo between the teams of the 10th Cavalry and the 13th Cavalry, which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed to await the arrival of the General, who on his last visit, manifested a lively interest in this royal game. The two teams lined up as follows:

10th Cavalry.	13th Cavalry.
1. Hart.	1. Sweezy.
2. Palmer.	2. Longstreet, (Captain).
3. Mueller.	3. Bristol.
4. Cavanaugh, (Captain).	4. Whitman.

Referee, Capt. B. B. Hyer, 13th Cav.; Scorer, Capt. R. G. Paxton, 10th Cav.

Scorer, Capt. R. G. Paxton, 10th Cav.

Four periods were played of ten minutes each. The visiting team opened the game with a dashing attack that nearly resulted in a goal in the first period; it was saved, however, by a clever back stroke by Lieutenant Longstreet just as the ball was about to cross the line. Neither side scored this period. The 13th Cavalry then pulled themselves together and put up an aggressive game that resulted in goals by Lieutenants Bristol and Longstreet. Score 2 to 0 in favor of the 13th. The third period showed the home team's better training. Captain Whitman and Lieutenant Bristol both scored and the visitors were penalized for foul, leaving the score 4 to minus 1-2. In the last period the ponies of the visitors began to tire, while the attack of the 13th Cavalry grew fiercer; Captain Whitman scored again, making the final score 5 to minus 1-2. The prettiest play of the day was made by Lieutenant Bristol who secured the ball near his own goal, and turning it by a few skilful short strokes, carried it the whole length of the field through the opposing team and was just about to knock it through for a goal when the whistle blew, stopping the game. After the game, both teams were cheered and the visitors made preparations for their return to Fort Robinson. Their visit has been most heartily enjoyed by the Fort Meade garrison and it is the sincere hope that it may be repeated.

In the evening, a regimental parade took place, commanded by Col. Edward M. Hayes. The 13th Cavalry Band, which is acknowledged to be one of the very best in the service, played for the marching in review. The troops went by at the trot and gallop, keeping excellent lines and showing a training of which many an older regiment might be proud.

General Kobbé and Colonel Pond inspected the new stone buildings that are being constructed under the superintendence of Capt. Walter M. Whitman, Reg. Q.M. It is intended to have the whole regiment here as soon as the big double barracks are completed. The winter quarters of L Troop attracted attention; this troop came here from Yates after all available barrack room was exhausted. The quartermaster has constructed six dormitories by framing and flooring hospital tents in pairs; they are equipped with heavy doors and windows and make as comfortable a living room as could be wished.

A review and inspection in honor of General Kobbé was held the next day. The colors were escorted by Captain Hyer's troop, after which the General rode along the line to inspect the regiment. At the conclusion of the review, Colonel Hayes formed all his officers in line, marched them up to the General and saluted. General Kobbé responded with a neat speech in which he highly complimented Colonel Hayes upon his fine command, stating that he was proud to have the Thirteenth Cavalry in his department. The rest of the day was spent in inspecting the post, after which the General and Colonel Pond returned to St. Paul.

NEW ENGLAND NOTES.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 4.

Comdr. Arthur P. Nazro, U.S.N., who was recently detached from the Lighthouse District, has gone to Portsmouth, N.H., to assume command of the Raleigh, now fitting out for sea. He has been succeeded temporarily by Comdr. G. A. Merriam, who is the inspector of the Lighthouse District, with headquarters in Portland, Me. Comdr. Charles W. Bartlett, now en voyage from Manila, will assume control on his arrival.

A reception was tendered Rear Admiral John F. Merry, early in the week, by the Somerville Central Club. The affair combined, besides a musical entertainment, collation and dancing. The guest of honor related some interesting facts in connection with his service in Honolulu, at which station he was officially retired recently.

The 8th Infantry, M.V.M., is having two new armories,

one in Somerville for its two companies, and one in Everett, the latter dedicated on Saturday last, the corner stone laid by Free Masons.

Mr. Henry Macy Upham, proprietor of the "Old Corner Book Store," has resigned from the firm after 36 years' connection. Mr. Upham served as mate in the U. S. N. from 1864 to 1866. His wife is the celebrated author, Grace LeBaron Upham.

Rear Admiral George E. Belknap, U.S.N., will deliver an address on the Navy before the Paul Jones Chapter, D.A.R., in Boston, Tuesday next.

The U.S.S. Essex has arrived at Portsmouth with a crew of 125 sailors for the Raleigh, which goes into commission shortly. She will receive extensive repairs, and will remain about three weeks.

Naval Constructor Rock promises to complete the work on the Reina Mercedes within the scheduled time. The plans were approved last week, and \$215,000 will be spent upon her.

Chief Engineer Rousseau, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington, was a visitor at this yard early in the week, and made a thorough inspection.

M. H. B.

FORT TOTTEN.

Fort Totten, N.Y., Nov. 4, 1902.

The Fort Totten Athletic Association will give a dance on Thursday, Nov. 20, in the consolidated mess-hall. It is proposed to make this affair a success in every sense of the word, inasmuch as it will be the first time anything like this has taken place on this post for some time past. The following are appointed a Committee of Arrangements: Post Com. Sergt. Julius Schiller, 1st Sergt. John F. Palau, 1st Sergt. F. C. Seguin, 1st Sergt. Philip Cantelon, Sergt. T. C. Owings, Pvt. Charles H. Elbert.

Capt. C. F. Parker, adjutant, left on Saturday on a twenty-one day leave of absence. Capt. J. C. Gilmore, returned on Friday to take command of his company, the 101st Coast Artillery. Captain Gilmore has been on staff duty at Department Headquarters.

The Fort Totten football team defeated the Fort Wadsworth team on Saturday by the score of 44 to 0. The game was played at Fort Hamilton on account of the poor facilities at Fort Wadsworth, where the game was scheduled. There is very little to be said of the game except that by a series of line bucks, Totten succeeded in advancing the ball fifteen to twenty yards each down. The sensational feature of the game was O'Neill's 105-yard run during the second half with only one minute to play. Seguin also made a fine hurdle while running the ball around left end. The line up was as follows:

Totten	Position	Wadsworth
Marshall	right end	Leon
Davis	right tackle	Links
Persun	right guard	Neville
Maloney	center	Shaffeneder
McCabe	left guard	Bartells
Marion (Sheehy)	left tackle	Nash
Egan	left end	Laagham
Seguin	quarter	Murphy
Wills	right half back	Callahan
Owings (Donahue)	(Lahm) left half back	Morton
O'Neill	full back	Blythe

Time: 30 minute halves; referee, Captain Ruckman; umpire, Lieutenant Stayton.

By direction of Major Murray, the course of chemistry and explosives of the School of Submarine Defense began on Monday, Nov. 3. The hours of instruction will be from 8:45 to 12:15 daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Beginning with Monday, Nov. 3, reveille will be sounded at 6:25 in stead of 5:55 as before. Parade has also been changed from 10:40 to 10:45, and guard mount from 11:20 to 10:20.

The attention of the Military Athletic League is called to the fact that up to this date there has been no disposition made of the cup that was played for during the past season by the baseball teams of the N.Y.H. League. As the matter stands now, it seems that the result was a tie between Fort Hancock and Fort Totten. The athletic officer at Fort Hancock and Fort Totten, the disposition of the cup to be left to Colonel Lucomb, who donated the cup, but he has not been able to accomplish the desired result.

The steamer Williams will make daily trips between Totten and Whitestone Landing, also stopping at Fort Schuyler, beginning Monday, Nov. 3.

The following promotions have taken place at this post. Privates Russan, Potter and McNulty, 114th Co., to be corporals; Corporal Lyness to be sergeant and Private Holmes to be corporal, of the 54th Co.

STATE TROOPS.

Governor Murphy, of New Jersey, has appointed Capt. Charles W. Parker, of the 4th Regiment, as assistant adjutant general, vice Freeman, selected colonel of the 1st Regiment. He is known as a popular and efficient officer. He is a brother Congressman of R. Wayne Parker and of Major James Parker, 4th Cav., now detailed in the A.G. Department.

The unveiling of the monument of Gen. Josiah Porter, late A.G. of New York, at Van Cortlandt Park, will take place on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 15. The 22d Engineers, Col. Bartlett, which General Porter commanded for a number of years, and Troop One, Captain Badgley, of Squadron A, will parade, as well as details from other organizations.

Company A, 22d New York, Captain Murphy, will hold an informal reception and hop, at the armory on Monday evening, Nov. 10.

Shooting in the armory range of the 9th New York, under the direction of Captain Winterroth, Inspector of Small Arms Practice, has begun, and a number of interesting competitions have been arranged for. There is a Team Challenge Trophy match, for teams of ten men, which may be challenged for monthly; the Omnibus match, to be shot for by individuals from December to April inclusive, provided they have qualified as armory marksmen. The team of Three Match to be shot for in January and April.

At a meeting of the New York City Armory Board on Nov. 3, the plans of Hurdt & Hurdt, architects, for the erection of the new 60th Regiment armory, were approved. The cost of the building was given as \$550,000.

An interesting out-door drill was held by the 23d New York, on the parade ground at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Nov. 21. There were both extended and close order drills, and the work of the regiment was especially creditable.

Colonel Jarvis, of the 8th New York, has appointed

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Lieut. H. E. Ficken, Act. Q.M. of the Regiment, Lieut. Col. Ridabock has been detailed as instructor of guard duty. The board of officers deeply regret the accident to Capt. Samuel Kopetsky, by being thrown from his horse after the parade in the Borough of the Bronx on Oct. 25, and there is great indignation that a horse with a sore on his back under the saddle should have been hired out to the Captain. Company C will give a ball at Majestic Hall, 125th street and Lexington avenue, on the evening of Monday, Nov. 10.

The 1st Signal Corps of New York, Captain Erlandson, will commence its mounted drills Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, at the Central Park Riding Academy.

Colonel Duffy, of the 60th New York, and his officers, have decided to hold the annual ball of the organization on Wednesday evening, Jan. 21. Grand Central Palace has been hired for the occasion, and a vaudeville entertainment will also be given. In the construction of recruits, it has been decided to have them taught to scale walls and form pyramids, and for this purpose low wooden walls in sections are to be built, that can be easily moved on and off the drill-room floor.

Lieut. Edward J. Reilly, of Company D, 13th New York, has been elected captain of Company F of the same command. He joined the regiment as a private in December, 1890. Company K has elected 2d Lieut. Franklin Rodgers 1st lieutenant. He has been a member of the regiment since February, 1889.

The 6th Battery of Binghamton, N.Y., at its annual muster, paraded 4 officers and 66 men. Five enlisted men were absent.

The 12th New York, Colonel Dyer, has made a magnificent showing in rifle practice at Creedmoor this year, and has beaten all its previous high records. It has qualified 14 distinguished experts, 47 experts, 106 sharpshooters, and 779 marksmen. It is not yet certain which command is on top of the list, but the 12th is certainly not far from it. There is absolutely no truth in the reports in the daily papers, concerning the remarks of Col. Dyer, before the Armory Board on Nov. 3. The Colonel made no such remarks concerning the enlisted men of the regiment, as he was quoted as saying.

Another reminder that strikes are expensive luxuries, on which the people always have to pay the freight, appears in the statement that the item of individual pay alone for the National Guard of Pennsylvania for the time it was on duty in the coal region during the recent lockout amounts to almost \$1,000,000. When to this total is added the amount disbursed for subsistence, transportation and other charges the expenditure will fall little if any short of \$1,500,000—all of which comes out of the pockets of the tax-payers of the State as the price they have to pay for a strike which should never have occurred.

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FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The contract made by the Danish Government with the firm of Krupp provides that the new Danish field artillery shall consist of one hundred and twenty-eight 7.5 centimetre guns, firing projectiles weighing 6.5 kilograms. The guns are to be furnished with recoil brakes, and to fire from sixteen to twenty shots a minute. The gunners are to be protected from shrapnel fire by an armor shield.

The boilers of the H.M.S. Mars are to be adapted to the burning of liquid fuel. The new furnace fitting is to be tested at Devonport.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is stated to have recently imported a battery of 12 q.-f. mountain guns, two howitzers, eighteen field pieces, and a considerable quantity of ammunition and war material from Germany.

A return has been made to the Admiralty showing that, while each of the four battleships built in Devonport Dock yard, cost several thousand pounds less than the estimate, the eight battleships now being constructed in private yards will cost £140,000 in excess of the es-

timate, and eleven first-class cruisers £175,000 more. All battleships and cruisers which are being built in Government yards other than Devonport, will also exceed the estimates, except the Albemarle at Chatham, on which a saving of £800 is anticipated.

Rear Admiral H. M. Miller, F.R.G.S., J.P., D.L., of Fernside, Sevenoaks Common, who died on Aug. 10, left property to the value of £27,158.

A St. Petersburg despatch of Nov. 2, says: "It is officially announced that Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovich, Commander of the Corps of the Guard, has been dismissed from his post and retired from the Army. He is the youngest of the Czar's uncles. He served in the Russo-Turkish War, is a friend of Count Tolstol, and is bitterly anti-Semite and anti-Nihilist. He has been the center of several sensations, the latest of which gained publicity, when an eloping woman killed herself in Algiers several months ago. The Grand Duke is forty years old. No reason is assigned for his being cashiered."

The British War Office announces that the Japanese National Anthem as at present played by military bands is not the correct air, and officers commanding units, have been directed to obtain the recognized edition. Here is a hint for our bands.

AMMONIA FOR MOBS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your recent criticism of overhead volley firing in endeavoring to disperse a mob at Glens Falls on Oct. 4 is eminently proper. Do you not think, however, that soft cartridges filled with strong ammonia and fired from machine guns with a moderate charge of powder would tend to preserve the peace more than an occasional death, however well deserved, from a rifle bullet, and consequent stirring up of the civil authorities? Give a Gatling section to each Infantry company of the National Guard and use first the ammonia bullets, then something stronger, but the latter will not be necessary in most instances.

EX-GUARDSMAN.

The Board on Naval Construction has prepared the circular inviting bids on the construction of the two armored cruisers, Tennessee and Washington, appropriated for by the most recent naval appropriation act. As we have stated, the board was divided in its opinion as to the horse power and speed of the vessels, Rear Admiral Melville having submitted a minority report, which we published last week. If a vessel falls below 22 knots an hour, and exceeds 21 1-2, it will be accepted, so far as speed is concerned, at a reduced price; if below 21 1-2 knots, it will, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy, be rejected, or accepted at a reduced price, to be agreed upon. The vessels are to be completed in forty-two months.

Wilkinson and Fisher, Washington, D.C., report the following patents issued Oct. 22: Anchor, J. Fellows; boat raising or lowering apparatus, ship's, A. Wellin;

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cartridge and shell loader, P. Klinger; dock, floating, J. E. Blackwell; gauntlet, G. Roland Fortescue; gun-sight, P. Junod; guns having recoil-barrels, means for installing the recuperating springs in, O. Behnke; car-lock, L. H. Bullard & A. M. Chambers; propeller, steering, V. Sjöström.

The House Committee of the City Quarters of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, of New York, announce that the club rooms in "The Mansfield," at 12 West Forty-fourth street, are now ready for occupancy. The "cuisine" is under able management, and a table d'hôte dinner will be served daily for 75 cents.

We have received a copy of the "Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society sons of the Revolution, 1901-1902," and a "Register of Members and Miscellaneous Statistical Information" concerning the "P.S.S.R.," of which Ethan A. Weaver is secretary.

The Palma trophy, won in an international rifle shooting contest at Ottawa, Canada, by a British team, has arrived in England, and has been given into the custody of the Lord Mayor of London.

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U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., November 3, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging in Rappahannock River, Milford Haven, and Carter's Creek, Virginia, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, December 3, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieut. Col. Engrs.

U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., N.W., Washington, D.C., November 6, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging and for furnishing and placing riprap stone in Anacostia River, D.C. will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, November 28, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

U. S. Engineer Office, 2001 I St., Washington, D.C., October 27, 1902. Sealed proposals for dredging and for furnishing and placing riprap stone in Anacostia River, D.C. will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, November 28, 1902, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. Chas. J. Allen, Lieutenant Colonel Engineers.

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District of Porto Rico—Col. James A. Buchanan, U.S.A. Headquarters San Juan, P. R.

Department of the Lakes—Headquarters, Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A., in temporary command.

Division of the Philippines—Headquarters, Manila. Major Gen. Geo. W. Davis

Department of Luzon—Brig. Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Address Manila, P. I.

Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin, U.S.A. Headquarters Iloilo.

Department of Mindanao—Brig. Gen. Samuel S. Sumner, U.S.A.

Department of California—Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal. Major Gen. Robert P. Hughes, U.S.A.

Department of the Columbia—Headquarters, Vancouver Barracks, Brig. Gen. G. M. Randall, U. S. A.

Department of the Colorado—Headquarters, Denver Colo. Brig. General Frederick Funston, U.S.A.

Department of the Missouri—Headquarters, Omaha, Neb. Major Gen. J. C. Bates, U.S.A.

Department of Dakota—Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., Brig. General W. A. Kobbé, U.S.A.

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3d Cav.—Headquarters and A, D, I, K, and M, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; Troops B, Boise Barracks, Idaho; F, Fort Yates, Dak.; G and H, Fort Apache, Ariz.; Troops B and C, Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; L, Fort Meade, S. Dak.

4th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Riley, Kan.; E, F, G and H, Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; I, K, L and M, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

5th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

6th Cav.—Entire regiment, Chickamauga Park, Ga.

8th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G and H, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; A, B, C and D, Fort Sill, Okla. T.; I, K, L and M, Fort Riley, Kan.

9th Cav.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Walla Walla, Wash.; A, B, C and D, Monterey, Cal.; I, K, L and M, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

10th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Robinson, Neb.; E, Fort MacKenzie, Wyo.; F, Fort Washack, Wyo.; G and H, Fort MacKenzie, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Clark, Tex.; A, B, C, D, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

13th Cav.—Headquarters and Troops A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Meade, S.D.; E, F, G and H, Fort Keogh, Mont.

14th Cav.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Grant, Ariz.; A, Fort Duchesne, Utah; B, C and D, Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; E and H, Fort Logan, Colo.; F and G, Fort Wingate, N. Mex.

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5th. Ft. Screven, T. I., Ga.

6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.

8th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

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18th. Cienfuegos, Cuba.

19th. Santiago, Cuba.

20th. Havana, Cuba.

21st. Cienfuegos, Cuba.

22d. Havana, Cuba.

23d. Havana, Cuba.

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44th. Ft. Washington, Md.

45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.

48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.

49th. Ft. Williams, Me.

50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.

53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

54th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.

55th. Ft. DuPont, N.J.

56th. San Juan, P. R.

57th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.

58th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

59th. San Juan, P. R.

60th. Presidio, Cal.

61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.

62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.

63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Company and Station.

64th. Ft. Miles, Cal.

65th. Ft. McDowell, Cal.

66th. Camp McKinley, H. I.

67th. Camp McKinley, H. I.

68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.

69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

70th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.

71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.

72d. Ft. Greble, R. I.

73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.

74th. Ft. Williams, Me.

75th. Ft. Preble, Me.

76th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

77th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

78th. Ft. Adams, R. I.

79th. Ft. Adams, R. I.

80th. Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

81st. Ft. Slocum, N. Y.

82d. Ft. Totten, N. Y.

83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.

84th. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

85th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.

87th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.

88th. Ft. Mansfield, R. I.

89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.

90th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

91st. Jackson Bks., Md.

92d. Presidio, S. F., Cal.

93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.

94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

95th. Ft. Hancock, N. J.

96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.

97th. Ft. Adams, R. I.

98th. Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.

99th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.

100th. Ft. Terry, N. Y.

101st. Ft. Totten, N. Y.

102d. Ft. Caswell, N. C.

103d. Ft. Howard, Md.

104th. Ft. Washington, Md.

105th. Presidio, S. F., Cal.

106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.

107th. Ft. Preble, Me.

108th. Ft. Williams, Me.

109th. Ft. Greble, R. I.

110th. Ft. Adams, R. I.

111th. Ft. Preble, Me.

112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.

113th. Ft. McHenry, Md.

114th. Ft. Totten, N. Y.

115th. Ft. San Diego, Cal.

116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.

117th. Ft. Getty, S.C.

118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.

119th. Ft. Delaware, Del.

120th. Ft. Strong, Mass.

121st. Key West Bks., Fla.

122d. Key West, Fla.

123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.

124th. Ft. Constitution, N.H.

125th. Ft. Trumbull, Conn.

126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

2d Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

3d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Thomas, Ky.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio; K, Columbia, Tenn.

4th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. I, K, L and M, Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Cos. A, B and C, Fort Brown, Tex.; D and E, Fort Ringgold, Tex.; F and H Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G, Camp Eagle Pass, Tex.

5th Inf.—In Philippines, address Manila, P. I.

6th Inf.—Entire regiment Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

7th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

8th Inf.—Headquarters and E, F, G and H, Fort Columbus, N.Y.; I and M, Camp Snodgrass, Alaska, A, Fort St. Michael, Alaska; B, Fort Davis, Alaska; C, Fort Egbert, Alaska; D, Fort Gibbon, Alaska; K, Fort Niagara, N.Y.; L, Fort Wood, N.Y.

9th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Madison Barracks, Sacket Harbor, N.Y.; Co. B, Pekin, China. Address China via San Francisco, and A, C, D, Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N.Y.

10th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

11th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

12th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Douglas, Utah; E and F, Fort Apache, Ariz.; G and H, Fort Du Chesne, Utah; I, K, L and M, Fort Bliss, Tex.

13th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I and L, Angel Island, Cal.; Cos. E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; K and M, Fort Mason, Cal.

14th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Wayne, Detroit, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Fort Butler, Buffalo, N. Y.; A, B, C, and D, Fort Brady, Mich.

15th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Monterey, Cal.

16th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort McPherson, Ga.; Cos. A, B, C and D, Fort Slocum, N.Y.

17th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Vancouver Barracks, Wash.; L, Fort Lawton, Wash.; I, Boise Barracks, Idaho; K and M, Fort Wright, Wash.

18th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, Fort Russell, Wyo.; Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K and M, Fort Logan, Colo.; L, Whipple Barracks, Ariz.

19th Inf.—Headquarters and entire regiment, Depot of Recruit Instruction, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.

20th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; E, F, G and H, Columbus Barracks, Ohio.

21st Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, Fort Snelling, Minn.; Co. I, Fort Yates, North Dakota; K and L, Fort Keogh, Mont.; M, Fort Lincoln, N.D.

22d Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Fort Crook, Neb.; Cos. A and D, Fort Reno, Okla. T.; Cos. B and C, Fort Logan H. Roots, Ark.

23d Inf.—Entire regiment, Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y.

24th Inf.—Headquarters and A, B, C and D, Fort Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.; I, K, L and M, Fort Missoula, Mont.

25th Inf.—Headquarters and Cos. A, B, C, D, I, K, L, M, Ft. Niobrara, Neb. E, F, G, and H, Fort Reno, Okla.

26th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

27th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

28th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

29th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

30th Inf.—Address entire regiment, Manila, P. I.

Porto Rico Provisional Regt.—Headquarters and A, B, C, San Juan; E, F, G, Henry Barracks, Cayey; H, Mayaguez, P. R.; D, Ponce, P. R.

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For Honolulu, Brisbane and Sydney. Miowera, Nov. 14; Aorangi, Dec. 12; Moana, Jan. 9.

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GEN. YOUNG ENTERTAINS KINGS.

The New York World has a long report of an interview with General Young, in which he said substantially what we reported last week. In its introduction to the article, the World says the General explained that he and General Corbin in long years of Army work, had accumulated a great mass of stories of one kind and another, and had, by judicious elimination, taken a bunch with them to Germany and England that could pass muster among the crowned heads, even if they might be greeted with gibes, because of their age, in the Army and Navy Club, in Washington.

"England is years ahead of us in some things," the General continued, "but we had a running start on the story-telling question a hundred years ago, and they never will catch up. We found the kings and emperors we associated with could appreciate a joke as well as any one. Consequently, we dug up the good ones and told them and they were received with great applause."

"I discovered," continued General Young, "on my recent trip to the German Army maneuvers, that Emperor William and King Edward are about as human as any other two men I ever met. They are companionable, genial fellows, and when General Corbin and General Wood and myself were talking to them, they were glad enough to have things enlivened by a few simple tales of Western life, as we knew it."

"Now, there was the story Corbin told King Edward at the luncheon at the Buckingham Palace."

General Young stopped and chuckled. "They said the King had not laughed so much in ten years. You see, Corbin ranked me, and he talked first to the King. I stood near by and watched them talk. In that way I had a fine chance to study the man. Corbin towered above him like the dome of the Capitol over the Maltese building. And when he told that story it was surprising to see the King laugh. But no matter."

General Young chuckled again. He is a giant of a man, this future general commanding of the United States Army. Just now, he is at the head of the War College Board, which has its offices in the big brick house on Jackson place next to the temporary White House, where President Roosevelt lives. The big front room where the General sits was the drawing-room of a mansion when the smart people of Washington lived in that part of the town. The General has his desk up by some long, old-fashioned windows that stretch from ceiling to floor. In the rear rooms his aides, on Friday, were busily engaged on his report of the German maneuvers, which he, General Corbin, and General Leonard Wood attended as the guests of the Kaiser.

There are no finer specimens of physical manhood in the American Army than

Generals Corbin and Young. Each is more than six feet, and all that, but this is a story about Young, whom General Corbin, a few days ago, announced was to succeed General Miles in the command of the Army. To be sure, General Corbin, although he is very powerful in Army affairs, does not have the appointing of the commanding generals, but he said Young was to get the place, and there has been no protest from the White House, so it is conceded that he knows what he is talking about.

EDGAR A. POE AT WEST POINT.

Capt. Bertram C. Gilbert, U.S. Coast Artillery, stationed at the United States Military Academy, in the course of a recent examination of manuscript left to the Association of Graduates by the late General Cullum, discovered the following interesting letter written by Edgar Allen Poe, who was a cadet at the Academy from July 1, 1830, to March 6, 1831. It will be remembered that Poe endeavored to resign from the Academy and that, failing to get the necessary consent of his guardian, Mr. Allan, he deliberately absented himself from all his duties, was tried by court-martial, pleaded guilty to all charges and was dismissed on March 6, 1831, when he was twenty-two years old. So far as is known, this letter of his, dated March 10 of that year, has never been printed:

New York, March 10, 1831.
Sir: Having no longer any ties which can bind me to my native country—no prospects—nor any friends—I intend by the first opportunity to proceed to Paris with the view of obtaining through the interest of the Marquis de La Fayette an appointment (if possible) in the Polish Army.

In the event of the interference of France in behalf of Poland this may easily be effected—at all events it will be my only feasible plan of procedure.

The object of this letter is respectfully to request that you will give me such assistance as may lie in your power in furtherance of my views.

A certificate of "standing" in my class is all that I have any right to expect.

Anything farther—a letter to a friend in Paris—or to the Marquis—would be a kindness which I should never forget.

Most respectfully,

EDGAR A. POE.

Col. S. Thayer, Supt. U.S.M.A.

The New York Evening Post tells us that in the library of a New Yorker, whose books are a hobby, is one volume greatly prized. It occupies an inconspicuous place, however, and is never read; its pages are never so much as opened, yet it is eloquent to its owner. It is a work on English literature, a standard textbook, and more or less worn. To intimate friends who appreciate souvenirs, the volume is sometimes shown, and even



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they do not open its pages. The reason the pages are never opened is adequate, they have been pasted together in a rectangular block. This is what the owner prefatorily tells those to whom he shows the book: "A long time ago I was a cadet at the United States Academy. Smoking was forbidden, but indulged in, cigarettes had to be secreted past finding. Therefore the pages of this innocent looking volume were pasted together, and the resultant solid was cut out close to the page margin, making a very neat box in which to hide the smoking paraphernalia. And the book on the shelf gave no indication whatever of its contents."

After a submersion of ninety-five years the famous frigate Anson is showing above water in Mount's Bay, where she was wrecked on December 29, 1807. When disaster overtook the vessel she was returning from taking part in the capture of the Island of Curacao, and, with her, sixty-six men went to a watery grave. Some Porthleven fishermen noticed a strange black object at the entrance to the Looe bar, and at once called the attention of Captain Anderson, of the S.S. Greenacres, a Pensance salvage steamer, to it. A diver was at once sent down, and it was then proved that the object was no other than the Anson, quite intact, with the exception of her top hamper. She was lying in four fathoms of water, and on her decks were found seven brass guns and also a large number of iron guns. The Admiralty have been informed of the discovery, and it is expected that officials will be sent to make full investigation with a view to the re-

covery of the almost priceless relic. It is stated that the frigate had booty of Spanish doubloons on board, and this fact will add to the interest with which further developments are awaited. The Anson, which carried forty-four guns, took no mean part in the victories achieved over the Spanish and French at the end of the last century. She assisted in the defeat by Lord Rodney of the Comte de Grasse in 1782, while a year before being wrecked she accomplished the famous feat of destroying ten Spanish gunboats and a battery.—United Service Gazette.

A contemporary reports the unhappy experience of a naval officer, who noticed that his decanter of sherry grew steadily emptier. To prevent the "evaporation" he filled it up with the vilest decoction he could compound. But the sherry still evaporated, so he called up the steward. The latter was perfectly frank. "I give the cook two wineglasses for the soup every evening," he said.

A test of the Englehardt Collapsible boat was made before a number of officers of the Navy at the North German Lloyd pier, Hoboken, N.J., Oct. 25, 1902. One of the boats was recently placed on the U.S.S. Illinois for trial. The boat occupied only a small space when folded, and can be quickly made ready for use by turning a lever. When in the water it can not be capsized, according to the inventor's claim. To prove this assertion twenty-six longshoremen were given the job of upsetting the boat, but failed to do it. Capt. V. Englehardt, the inventor, is to be congratulated on the success of the trial.

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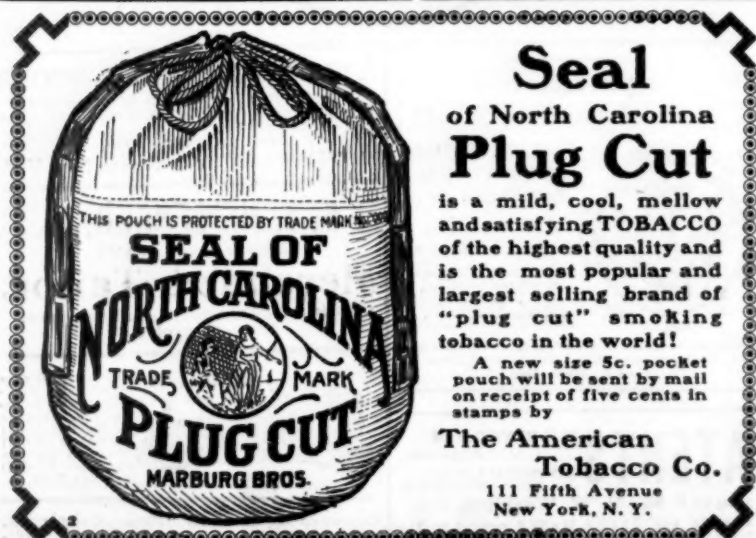
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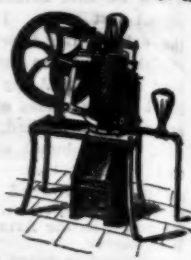


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